ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,

EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR

1912-1913.

CALCUTTA:
THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT.
1913.

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Royal Asiatic Society.

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No. 362.

FROM DR. D. B. SPOONER, B.A., PH.D.,
Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th August 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to send you herewith the Annual Report of my office for the year 1912-13, and to apologize for the unfortunate delay which has arisen. I trust though that this will be pardoned as it was due to the removal of my head-quarters to Calcutta in the month when the report would ordinarily have been drawn up.

One set of the photographs taken during the year accompanies this Report. The other set will be forwarded as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

D. B. SPOONER,
Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle.

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PART I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. **Office.**—The post of Maulavi in the Eastern Circle having been sanctioned by the Government of India, Department of Education, in their letter No. 231, dated the 9th July 1912, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, the Maulavi A. M. Jamaluddin Muhammad was appointed, and joined his post on the 21st November 1912. This is an addition to my staff for which need has long been felt, and for the sanctioning of which I am much obliged to Government. No other additions or alterations in my staff occurred during the year, neither was anyone on leave during the twelve months under review. All concerned have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction, and it is a pleasure to record my appreciation of the smooth working of the office throughout the year. Babu Hari Das Dutta has again earned my special thanks for the admirable way in which he performed the multifarious duties of draftsman and overseer at the Tata Excavations of Pāṭaliputra, while in the office itself Babu Makhan Lal Mullick has continued to be my right hand. I am greatly indebted to these and all the others for their cordial co-operation.

The expenditure during the year has been as follows :—

1912-13.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salary of Gazetted Officers—		
Superintendent's pay from March to 10th September 1912 at Rs. 625 and from 11th September 1912 to February 1913 at Rs. 650 per mensem	7,641 10 8	
Assistant Superintendent's pay from 1st to 16th March 1912 at Rs. 400 and from 17th March 1912 to February 1913 at Rs. 425 per mensem	5,087 1 5	
		12,728 12 1
Salary of non-gazetted establishment—		
2 Clerks	1,200 0 0	
1 Photographer	1,200 0 0	
2 Draftsmen	1,636 0 0	
1 Maulavi from 21st November 1912 to February 1913 at Rs. 10 per mensem ...	333 5 4	
4 Peons	384 0 0	
Temporary Establishment	20 7 10	
		4,773 13 2
Allowances—		
Travelling allowances, Gazetted officers ...	3,400 5 0	
Ditto, Establishment ...	1,185 8 6	
		4,585 13 6
Carried over ...	.....	22,088 6 9

	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...	.....			22,088	6	9
Supplies and services—						
Charges for Excavations	4,999	15	4			
Photographs and photo-materials	447	1	6			
Purchase of Instruments	6	6	6			
				5,453	7	4
Contingencies—						
Purchase of stationery		10	6			
Do. of books	365	12	0			
Belts, badges and liveries to peons	81	6	0			
Rents, rates and taxes	650	0	0			
Postage and telegram charges	266	13	0			
Conveyance of tents, stores, records, etc. ...	337	7	3			
Hot and cold weather charges	97	13	1			
Purchase and repair of furniture	363	0	0			
Miscellaneous	401	12	0			
Menial charges	99	4	8			
				2,663	14	6
Total				30,205	12	7

2. **Tour**—Now that the Assistant Superintendent (Architecture) has been given the undivided responsibility for the Conservation work of the Circle the need for extensive touring on my part has been largely removed, as the main portion of the year in my case is naturally devoted to my excavations and to the preparation of the subsequent reports, and the routine work of the office. In the month of April 1912, however, occasion arose for my visiting Rajgir. It was reported that the stucco ornamentation discovered at the Maniyar Math by Dr. Bloch and assigned to the Gupta period was weathering very badly and the Director General of Archæology instructed me to ascertain whether the remaining portions could be removed for greater safety to the Indian Museum in Calcutta. I accordingly visited Rajgir on the 20th and 21st April, but found that the disintegration of the very friable stucco work had gone so far as to amount to almost total destruction, and the removal of any portion of it was thus rendered impracticable. This is a real loss, and is very much to be deplored. The fault seems to lie with Dr. Bloch's attempt to preserve the ornamentation *in situ*. All possible precautions were taken ; a roof was erected over the structure itself, and an iron fence or railing was erected round about it. But these measures are not sufficient to prevent idle shepherd boys from tossing stones, or even from strolling in and picking away at the images, and it is to these causes far more than to weathering that the destruction of the stucco is to be attributed. Fortunately, however, very complete photographic records exist and have been published in the Director General's Annual for 1905-06.

Early in July a visit was paid to Rungpur in the former Province of Eastern Bengal. As was reported last year, certain metal images of exceptional importance had been accidentally discovered in this neighbourhood. They were five in all, and I had endeavoured to have all five acquired for Government. The people of the vicinity, however, were so eagerly desirous of re-consecrating at least some of the number that the acquisition of all was held by Government to be unadvisable, and I was, therefore, ordered to select three of the five for preservation in the Indian Museum. This was done between the dates of July 1st and 7th, and the three images selected were taken by me personally and deposited in the Museum. I desire to record here my appreciation of the kindness and courtesy shown me by all the local officers, particularly Mr. K. C. De, the Collector.

During August an attempt was made to pay a preliminary visit of inspection to those sites in Patna which were under consideration for exploratory excavation, but so large a part of the town and its environs was under water, that very little could be done.

In connection with the proposal to transfer my headquarters from Bankipore to Calcutta and place me in charge of the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum, I was instructed to visit Calcutta early in December and discuss certain matters relating to the Museum with the Director General of Archæology, who was then in that city. I subsequently paid

several other visits to Calcutta in connection with the work of the Archæological Section, but my formal appointment to the charge was not effected until 11th March, 1913. Apart from these frequent trips to Calcutta, I was wholly occupied with the excavations of Pātaliputra from the 6th January, 1913, to the 13th May. This period carries one beyond the limits of the year under review, but the impracticability of describing part of the excavation work in this report and part in the next has compelled me to overlook this point in reporting the season's work at Pātaliputra. In other respects, the present report is limited to the official year from the 1st April, 1912 to the 31st March, 1913.

A detailed statement of the time occupied by the tours mentioned above will be found in Appendix A.

3. **Exploration.**—The present year marks a new epoch in the history of Archæological exploration in India, inasmuch as for what is believed to be the first time, private funds have been put at the disposal of Government for the furtherance of the work. The very liberal offer made by Mr. Ratan Tata of Bombay, and the consequent undertaking of the exploration of Pātaliputra are recorded at length in Part II of this Report. Here it will suffice to say that, in addition to a sum of Rs. 4,952-0-6 expended on preliminary work by my office, a further sum of Rs. 15,000 was expended, for which the Department is indebted to Mr. Tata's generosity. I have endeavoured in Part II to give some idea of the fascinating problems raised by the excavations, but the detailed account will as usual appear only in the illustrated Annual of the Director General of Archæology. I am under obligations to this latter officer for having generously placed at my disposal the services of Mr. K. N. Dikshit. Mr. Dikshit is a young Pandit from Western India, who holds a Government Scholarship for Archæology, and his enthusiasm and keen interest in the work, as well as his painstaking performance of the duties entrusted to him, are a pleasure to record. I am specially obliged to him for his registration of the various finds, a work which calls for the most scrupulous conscientiousness and accuracy.

4. **List of ancient Monuments.**—In my previous Report I mentioned the impracticability of carrying out the existing programme for the revision of the List of Ancient Monuments in the absence of a special staff of photographers. The question of the appointment of such a staff is, I understand, now under consideration, and it is hoped that next year it will be possible to report some substantial progress in the projected revision. In the year under review I regret to say that neither the Assistant Superintendent nor myself could accomplish any definite advance without deliberate neglect of other duties. Nor could any appreciable progress be expected with so vast and comprehensive a programme, and with the limited staff at our disposal. I am earnestly hoping that some modification of the original proposal will be sanctioned, which will enable us to look forward with hopefulness to the realization of the work. In the meantime the notes collected by Mr. Blakiston in the course of his tours and published in Part II of this Report constitute so much additional material for the revision desired.

5. **Epigraphy.**—The most important find in the field of Epigraphy was the valuable copper-plate accidentally discovered at Belabo, a village lying on the northern boundary of the Rupganj thana of Dacca district, which will be discussed in section 6B, paragraph 3, of this Report under the head of Treasure Trove. A few inscribed seals, mostly of the Gupta period, and a small fragment of a Brahmi inscription were recovered in the excavations at Pātaliputra. These are described in Part II.

6. **Treasure Trove.**—

A. CONSISTING OF COINS.

The following cases were reported to me during the year :—

Bengal.

(1) Find of 33 coins at Serampore, Akrapara, in Hooghly district.
(2) Find of 19 coins at Chaitarpara, in Dacca district.

(3) Find of 562 coins at Binnagram, in Mymensingh district.
(4) Find of 3 coins at Ibrahimpur, in district Tippera.
(5) Find of 505 coins in village Tentulia, police-station Daulatabad, in district Murshidabad.
(6) Find of 15 coins in the station yard Naldanga, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Rungpur district.

Bihar and Orissa.

(7) Find of 444 coins in village Keshodih, district Hazaribagh.
(8) Find of 22 coins at Billarpur, subdivision Gopalganj, in district Saran.
(9) Find of 26 coins at Hajipur, in district Muzaffarpur.
(10) Find of 5 coins at Banka, in district Bhagalpur.
(11) Find of 36 coins at Pipra, in district Champaran.
(12) Find of 6 coins at Karangarh, near Jamui, in district Monghyr.
(13) Find of 20 coins at Gajrajganj, in district Shahabad.

The details of the above finds were as follows :—

Bengal.

(1) The treasure consisted of 27 current rupees, two half-rupees, three four-anna bits, and one Akbari silver coin, 33 coins in all. The find was made by one Haru Charal of Serampore while digging earth in a portion of a hut belonging to Fulkumari Dassi of Serampore, Akrapara, on the 28th February 1912. The coins were in an earthen vessel covered with an earthen lid. The Collector reported that as the treasure, with the exception of the Akbari coin, consisted exclusively of current coins, it need not be acquired. This office has no information as to whether the Akbari coin was ultimately acquired or not.

(2) This find consisted of 19 silver coins, and was made on the 14th March, 1912, by Wajib Shekh, Danis Shekh, and Kalamaddin of Chaitarpara, Kaliganj out-post, Dacca. The coins were found in the house of Lechu Shekh of Chaitarpara by the persons named above, while cutting a ditch, and were together in a ball of earth. Mr. H. R. Nevill, I.C.S., examined the coins for Government and reported that from a numismatic point of view they were valueless, being rupees of Muhammad Shah and Shah Alam minted, in the case of those whose mints are legible, at Arkat. One is an obvious forgery, while the rest are of very common type and, in most cases, bad specimens. The treasure was not acquired.

(3) The treasure in this case consisted of Rs. 562 found in a pot buried beneath the floor of a hut in which had died, shortly before, a poor widow, named Mohamaya Dasi, who had been thought to be without means. There has been some litigation about the disposal of the coins which, under the orders of the High Court, were dealt with as Treasure Trove by the Collector of Mymensingh, within which district, at Binnagram, police-station Kishorganj, the find was made. The Collector's ultimate disposal of the coins is unknown to this office, but as all were modern, their acquisition by Government was not advised.

(4) On the 25th November, 1912, news was received in this office of a find of 3 coins discovered about the beginning of May, 1911, in Ibrahimpur, district Tippera. The find was made by a little girl playing in the compound of her house, and consisted of certain pieces of rusted metal contained in an earthen pot. The child's mother, not recognizing the things as coins, allowed the child to play with them, and it is alleged that the landlord's son bought some of them in exchange for small presents. The matter was brought to notice by the President of the Union, and the officer in charge of the thana held an enquiry and recovered from the child's mother one round and two square silver coins not of British mintage. Such is the Collector's report, under date of the 18th July, 1911. The coins were examined by the

Honorary Secretary to the Provincial Coin Committee of Eastern Bengal, and were subsequently acquired by Government for the Coin Cabinet of Shillong. They were found to be coins of (*a*) Daud Shah Kararani, King of Bengal, 1572-1576 A.D., (*b*) Akbar the Great and (*c*) Jahangir. As no claimant appeared, no compensation was paid.

(5) On or about the 14th April, 1912, one Gafur Shaikh, son of Tinu Shaikh, a labourer in the employ of Khestra Nath Chakravartty of village Tentulia, police-station Daulatabad, in Murshidabad district, found treasure consisting of 505 silver coins. The coins were contained within a brass pot, and were found to be all of British mintage. They were taken possession of by the owner of the land, and as he failed to give notice of the discovery and was furthermore believed to have tampered with the treasure by introducing a few coins of recent date in the endeavour to set up the claim of having himself buried the coins a short time previously, the whole find was judged by the Collector to be forfeit to the Crown under sections 20 and 21 of the Act. Thus no report on the acquisition of the treasure was made.

(6) On the 4th April, 1913, the Collector of Rungpur reported that a brass pot containing Rs. 15 had been found buried under a Simul tree at Naldanga, in the Railway station yard, on the 18th of the previous November. The coins were all modern rupees and their acquisition was not recommended.

Bihar and Orissa.

(7) On the 3rd May, 1912, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh reported that on the 29th of the preceding February one Phulchand Ram, son of Rupan Koeri, while digging in land belonging to his father in village Keshodih, police-station Birni, in Hazaribagh district, had found a *lota* containing silver coins. The coins were found to be 444 in number, and to be coins of Shah Alam, minted at Murshidabad, bearing dates of the 2nd, 6th, 9th Jolus, etc., up to the 19th Jolus. The Deputy Commissioner did not advise the acquisition of any of this treasure; but as Mr. R. D. Banerjee informed me in reply to my enquiry that the regnal years 6 and 9 of Shah Alam were not represented in the Cabinet of the Calcutta Museum, the Government of Bihar and Orissa very kindly asked the Deputy Commissioner to acquire two specimens of each of the two regnal years in question. These four coins were forwarded to the Indian Museum by the Deputy Commissioner.

(8) Twenty-two silver coins found at Billarpur, subdivision Gopalganj, in Saran district, on a date and in circumstances not known to this office, were examined by Mr. C. S. Delmerick, Sub-Opium Agent, Rai Bareli. Mr. Delmerick reported that all the coins were of a common type of Shah Alam, minted at Benares. He recommended that eight be acquired and be distributed to the principal Museums in the Province and to the seven following, (1) Madras Museum, (2) Nagpur Museum, (3) Public Library, Shillong, (4) Archæological Musem, Poona, (5) Quetta Museum, (6) Rangoon Museum, (7) Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The seven coins were so acquired and distributed by Government, but in the absence of a Provincial Museum for Bihar and Orissa, the eighth coin was not acquired. The remainder of the find were returned to the finder.

(9) Mr. Delmerick also examined 26 silver coins found at Hajipur, in Muzaffarpur district, in circumstances not known to this office. Twenty-five were of Shah Jahan, minted at Patna, and one was of Aurangzeb, mint Tattha. The latter, as a very good coin, was acquired by Government and forwarded to the Indian Museum in the absence of a Provincial Cabinet, while six of the Shah Jahan coins were distributed to the Museums named in paragraph (8), excluding Madras.

(10) Five gold coins found at Banka, in Bhagalpur district, were examined by Mr. R. D. Banerjee and found to be two specimens of Chandragupta II (distributed to the Madras Museum and the Provincial Museum, Lucknow), one specimen of the same king of different type (acquired for the Indian Museum), and two coins of Kumaragupta II (acquired, one for the Indian

Museum and one for the Madras Museum). This acquisition was ordered on the 5th July, 1912.

(11) On the 25th April, 1912, the District Officer of Champaran reported that certain persons, digging earth for mud walls in a field belonging to one Khendari Gosain, of Pipra, police-station Chauradane, had found two pots, one earthen, the other of copper, containing the following treasure :—

	Rs.	A.
Thirty-six gold coins, intrinsic value	36	0
Sixteen gold rings in a chain, with broken pieces of a gold nose ring or nose stud	372	0
One corroded silver bracelet	1	8
Four „ „ rings	0	8
Three pieces of gold	24	8
Total	434	8

Of this find Mr. Delmerick examined the coins, and I myself the remainder of the treasure. The inscriptions on the coins, Mr. Delmerick reported, were so incomplete that they could not be deciphered. They appeared to be Oriah. He recommended the acquisition of the entire lot (whose metal he judged to be billon) and their distribution as follows :—

1.	Bihar and Orissa Museum	4
2.	Indian Museum	3
3.	Madras „	2
4.	Lucknow „	3
5.	Lahore „	2
6.	Nagpur „	2
7.	Public Library, Shillong	2
8.	Archæological Museum, Poona	2
9.	Peshawar	2
10.	Quetta	2
11.	Ajmer Museum	2
12.	Rangoon	2
13.	Asiatic Society of Bengal	2
14.	Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society ...	2
15.	British Museum	4

That portion of the treasure which was forwarded to me for inspection was found to be quite lacking in artistic or other interest, and its acquisition was not recommended.

(12) On the 11th October, 1911, a peasant woman, cutting grass at the deserted village of Ban Pokhara, near Karangarh, subdivision Jamui, in Monghyr district, found five old coins, and later one further specimen was recovered. These six coins were examined by Mr. Delmerick, and the following distribution was recommended :—

1. Shams-ud-din Altamash silver to the Nagpur Museum.
2. Ghiyas-ud-din to the Nagpur Museum.

3, 4, 5 and 6. Sri Gobinda Chandra Deva of Kanauj, about 1220 A.D., to Nagpur, Madras, and Shillong (two specimens).

The last four are silver mixed with gold. They belong to the Rathor Kings of Kanauj, and are fairly common in the United Provinces. Coins Nos. 1 and 2, on the other hand, are rare specimens of the Pathan Kings. They were sent to Nagpur because the Indian Museum already possesses specimens.

(13) Twenty Shah Alam coins were found on the 6th March, 1912, while digging foundations for a new house at Gajrajganj, in the Arrah subdivision of Shahabad district. Mr. Delmerick pronounced them to be of no numismatic value and they were accordingly not acquired.

B. TREASURE OTHER THAN COINS.

(14) **Pipra.**—All necessary details have already been given above in section, 6, paragraph 11 of the find of 16 gold rings in a chain and certain other

antiquities found at Pipra on April 25th, 1912. As noted in the place mentioned, none of the treasure was judged worth acquiring.

(15) **Rungpur.**—In my report for 1911-12 I mentioned (page 9, paragraph 10, 3 (*a*) the important accidental discovery of five stands of metal images in a field near Sahebganj, thana Govindganj, in the Gaibandha subdivision of the Rungpur district. The final decision regarding this treasure and its partial acquisition by Government have been detailed above in section 2 of this Report.

(16) **Belabo.**—On the 29th June, 1912, Mr. R. D. Banerjee of the Indian Museum very kindly drew my attention to an article in the *Bengalee* describing briefly the find of a copper plate at Belabo in the Rupganj thana of Dacca district. I telegraphed to the Collector for confirmation of this rumour, and asked to have the plate forwarded to me. The Collector replied that the report was generally true, but that the plate was in the possession of a private person. The matter was then referred to the Government of Bengal, and, thanks to their action, I am able to report at last on this important discovery. For the information now given I am indebted to Mr. Banerjee and Pandit B. B. Bidyabinod of the Indian Museum. The plate, then, according to these scholars (to whom pressure of other duties obliged me to refer the case to avoid undue delay), proves to be a grant of land issued to a Brahman named Rāmadeva Sarmā by a king of Yadu's race, named Bhōjavarmma, on the 14th day of the month Srāvaṇa in the 5th year of Bhōjavarmma's reign. This prince is said to have been the son of Sāmalavarmma, grandson of Jātavarmma and great-grandson of Vajravarmma. The grant thus establishes for the first time the historicity of the line of Varmma kings, and is obviously one of exceptional historical importance. I have recommended its acquisition by Government under the Law of Treasure Trove. I should add that, according to the Collector's report, the plate was found on April 18th, 1912, by a cultivator, whose name is unknown, while digging in his house at Belabo, a village lying on the northern boundary of the Rupganj thana, midway between the Lakshya and the old Brahmaputra. Having struck the plate with his spade and then unearthed it, he sold it for Rs. 2 to a certain officer who was in camp in that quarter, from whom it passed to the other gentleman, in whose possession it remained, so I understand, until Government very kindly asked the Collector to let me see it. It appears to have been thought at first, locally, that the Law of Treasure Trove was not applicable to this find, because of its little intrinsic value.

(17) **Markandi, Central Provinces.**—Some time early in 1912 an old copper case was found in a hole in one of the stones of the turret of the temple under repairs at Markandi, in the Chanda district of the Central Provinces. Inside the box was a gold plate embossed with two standing figures and a further plate of silver serving as a stand for the former. These articles were at first deposited in the Nagpur Museum, but were subsequently returned in order that they might be replaced in their original position. From the photographs very kindly forwarded to me by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in the Public Works Department, it is clear that the workmanship was of extreme crudity and the treasure possessed of no artistic merit.

7. The drawings and photographs prepared for the Superintendent during the year under review are listed in Appendices C and D, respectively.

8. **Superintendent's programme for 1913-14.**—Although this Report covers in general only the official year ending 31st March 1913, it has already been noted above that in the account of the Excavations at Pātaliputra it has been necessary to carry it down to the middle of May. Thus it will be seen that the first month and a half of the new year have been devoted to the Exacavation work in question. Thereafter it becomes necessary for me to remove my office to Calcutta, where the Superintendent is in future to have his headquarters, to permit of his assuming charge of the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum as the Deputy of the Director General of Archæology. It is anticipated, therefore, that the hot weather will be fully occupied with the preparation of my several reports and certain other outstanding papers for the publication of which opportunity has not hitherto offered, and with the routine duties of the Museum and the Archæological

office. The autumn months, provided the necessary photographic staff can be arranged for in time, will then be devoted to a fresh tour through Tirhut for the purpose of completing the separate volume for this Division of the revised List of Ancient Monuments. From some time in January it is hoped that the Tata excavations at Pāṭaliputra can be resumed, in which event the entire remainder of the year will be devoted to this project, although frequent visits to Calcutta in connection with my duties at the Indian Museum are sure to be necessary throughout the autumn and winter months.

D. B. SPOONER.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

9. **Conservation.**—Conservation in this Circle proceeds slowly but surely. I do not think I could point out at the present moment more than half a dozen works, which I have myself recommended during the two years that I have held office in this circle. However, from now onwards I hope to see a number of my proposals taking effect. In Appendix B will be found statements of expenditure incurred during the year on the conservation of ancient monuments in these four provinces. In the Annual Report for the year 1911-12, I inserted a list of works, which I proposed should be undertaken in the various provinces during 1912-13. By comparing this list with the statements in Appendix B of the report, it will be seen to what extent these recommendations have been followed. During the year under review I have prepared conservation notes on the following places :—

Printed and distributed—

1. Temple of Anandeswar at Lasur, Amraoti district, Central Provinces.
2. Some ancient monuments in the Kamrup district, Assam.
3. Kutub mosque at Astogram, in Kishoreganj subdivision of Mymensingh district, Bengal.
4. Mosque of Khanja Ali or Khan Jahan Ali at Masjidkur, Khulna district, Bengal.
5. Temples known as Brindaban Chandra Thakoor's temples at Guptipara, Hooghly district, Bengal.
6. Tomb and mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan at Katra, near Murshidabad, Bengal.
7. Ancient monuments at Pandua, Hooghly district, Bengal.
8. Ancient monuments at Sassaram, Shahabad district, Bihar and Orissa.
9. Ancient monuments at Tribeni, Hooghly district, Bengal.
10. Mosque and tombs at Saptogram near Trisbigha station, East Indian Railway, Hooghly district, Bengal.
11. Rohtasgarh, Shahabad district, Bihar and Orissa.
12. A mosque and temple in the Rangpur district, Bengal (printed letter to Government).
13. Mosque at Majidbari, Bakarganj district, Bengal (printed letter to Government).
14. Ancient remains at Kari Talai and Karanpur, Jubbulpore district, Central Provinces.

In the press—

15. Fort at Garhpahra (old Saugor) Saugor district, Central Provinces.
16. The Fort, etc., at Khimlassa, Saugor district, Central Provinces.
17. The ancient monuments at Eran, Saugor district, Central Provinces.
18. The Brahmanical temple at Kanora Bari, Damoh district, Central Provinces.

19. Vishnu Varaha temple at Bilhari, Jubbulpore district, Central Provinces.
20. Fort at Rahatgarh, Saugor district, Central Provinces.
21. Asirgarh, Nimar district, Central Provinces.
22. Two temples at Kothali, Buldana district, Central Provinces.
23. Antariksha Parsvanatha Temple at Sirpur, Akola district, Central Provinces.
24. Mahadeva Temple at Lohara, Yeotmal district, Central Provinces.

Several instances have come to my notice lately in which ancient monuments which have been repaired at the expense of Government, have been entirely left and not cared for afterwards. This has been particulary bad in Bengal. I have drawn the attention of the Government to the matter, and steps are being taken to rectify the evil. Another point, which I have noticed is the execution of quadrennial or quinquennial repairs to an archæological building. It is not clearly understood that an ancient monument is not a modern building, and that it must be treated carefully. Every brick or stone is of value in an old building, and if repairs are only carried out once in five years it necessitates a largish job, with the possible dismantling or removal of old work in order to get out the roots of jungle, which in five years can reach fairly large and dangerous proportions. If annual repairs, which as a general rule only mean the removal of young jungle and grass, are undertaken, absolutely no damage will be caused to the building. There are also many instances of buildings which have been repaired at Government expense not being brought on to the books of the Public Works Department. I have pointed this out to the Government of Bengal in which province this omission is most apparent. As soon as an archæological repair has been done by the Public Works Department, the subject of that repair should automatically go on to the books of the department and should be annually inspected, reported on and repaired. There will always be something to do, if it is only tidying up the compound or putting out a blade of grass from the building.

The Central Provinces Government has taken up the matter of annual repair seriously. A list has been made of every monument, which has been conserved at Government expense, and all those monuments, which have not been previously protected are being so declared. The list is divided into three classes, viz., Class I, those monuments, which from their present condition or historical or archæological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair; Class II, those monuments, which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls, and the like; Class III, those monuments, which from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve. This Government also states that it will annually set aside Rs. 10,000 for archæological conservation works exclusive of the charges for annual repairs.

During 1912-13, Rs. 10,153 was spent by the Central Provinces Government, no Imperial grant being given. In Bihar and Orissa Rs. 11,677-6 was expended, of which Rs. 2,947 was from the Imperial grant. In Bengal Rs. 4,847 was spent on archæological conservation. No Imperial grant was received. This Government appears to have been somewhat over careful about allotting funds for works which have been approved. The Assam conservation expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,988, Rs. 1,420 of which was from the Imperial grant of Rs. 2,000.

In Part II, Chapter I, is a short description of the places or monuments which I have visited during my tours. A list of photographs of these places taken during the year will be found in Appendix D.

10. **Assistant Superintendent's tour.**—My time in May was fully occupied in preparing my part of the Annual Report of this circle for 1911-12. In June I inspected the tomb of Makdum Shah Daulat at Maner, in Patna district, and also the site for a sculpture shed at Deo Bonarak, in

Shahabad district. Towards the end of the month I went down to the Burdwan and Hooghly districts and visited amongst other places, the Rardeswar Siva temple at Bamoonarah, Clark's temple near Sahibganj and the ancient monuments in Burdwan and at Pandua. The months of July and August and a few days at the beginning of September I spent in Simla, where I carried on my ordinary office work. On the 1st day of October I went to Gauhati, stopping on the way for three days in the Rangpur district in order to inspect the mosque of Ismail Gazi Khan near Mithapooker, and the temple of Bagdevi near Bhandabari. I visited all the temples in Gauhati and those of Hajo, some twenty miles away, returning to headquarters on the 12th. Between the 26th and 29th I inspected Bodh-Gaya and other monuments in Gaya, and also the old temple at Konch in the same district. On November the 4th I started on a long tour in Bengal and saw amongst others the following monuments :—Kutab Mosque at Astogram, in the Mymensingh district, the fort at Munshiganj in the Dacca district, an old mosque at Majidbari in the Bakarganj district, and another at Majidkur in the Khulna district. At Bagerhat in the Khulna district I inspected the Satgumbaz mosque and the tomb of Khanja Ali. From the 20th to the 25th I visited several temples and mosques, which had been reported as being in need of repairs, in and near Calcutta ; these included the Salic mosque at Basirhat. From the 26th to 4th December I had to halt owing to illness. On the 5th I went to the Murshidabad district and inspected Murshid Kuli Khan's mosque near Murshidabad, and a mosque at Jangipur. On the 8th I started for Sassaram in Shahabad district in order to meet the Director General of Archæology in India and to accompany him on his inspection of the monuments at that place. On the 12th I returned to Bengal to the Hooghly district and visited there Tribeni and Satgaon, and afterwards visited Kalna, in the Burdwan district. I returned to headquarters on the 18th of the month. My time during January and the first half of February was chiefly occupied in office routine work and in the preparation of " List of proposed works for 1913-14 " for the various Provinces. During that time, however, I found time to inspect the Asoka columns, work at Rampurwa in the Champaran district, and the fort at Rhotasgarh in the Shahabad district.

On February 15th I set out for the Central Provinces and went direct to Saugor, from which centre I visited the forts at Dhamoni, Rohatgarh, Khimlussa and Garhpara, the ancient monuments at Eran and temples at Rehli and Bamora. During the time between the 5th and the 19th March I inspected in the Damoh district the forts at Hatta, Jatashankar and Singorgarh, and temples at Raneh Sakhar, Nohta, Burgaon and Kanora-bari. From the 20th to the 25th I was in the Jubbulpore district, where I saw the Vishnu Varahâ temple at Bilhari, the ruins at Kari Talai and Karanpur, the Somnath temple at Burgaon and a cave near Jubbulpore. Going to the Nimar district on the 26th I inspected the ancient monuments in Burhanpur, the fort at Asirgarh and Colonel Fraser's tomb at Nimbola. Between the 29th and 31st dates I visited the Kothali temples and the Rohunkheda mosque in the Buldana district. Inspections were made by me in the Akola district between the 1st and 6th of April. There I visited the temples at Barsi Takli and Sirpur and the caves at Patur. I saw the little temple at Lohara in the Yeotmal district on the 8th, and arrived in Nagpur on the 9th. From this place I visited Ramtek and the stone circles at Junapani and left on the 13th, arriving in Bankipore on the 15th morning.

11. **The Assistant Superintendent's programme for 1913-14.**—No final arrangements as yet have been made with regard to my tours during the ensuing year. But my intentions at present are, to make a short tour in Bengal, and perhaps Bihar, during the rains, visiting amongst other places Vishnupur, in the district of Bankura. In October I am proposing to continue my tour, which was broken off on 14th April owing to the great heat, in the Central Provinces ; I hope to inspect various places in the Bilaspur, Raipur, Chanda, Drug, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Seoni and Buldana districts. This tour will last up to Christmas, and perhaps even over that date. During January and February I propose to visit places in Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, and at the end of February or beginning of March I am thinking of proceeding to Assam for inspection purposes.

The following is a list of some of the principal works which I have recommended to be undertaken by the four Governments under which I serve, during 1913-14 :—

Bengal.

1. Bakarganj district, Majidbari—Repairs to mosque.
2. Bankura district, Vishnupur—Conservation works to various temples, including the Shārēsvar temple at Dihar.
3. Burdwan district, Bahram Sakkah's Dargah and tombs of Kutubuddin and Sher Afgan—Small repairs.
4. Burdwan district, Kalna—Removing jungle from a mosque and tomb.
5. Burdwan district, Sahibganj—Repairs to Clark's temple.
6. Burdwan district, Buddipur—Additional repairs to temple.
7. Burdwan district, Bamoonara—Repairs to Rarhdeswar Siva temple.
8. Dacca district, Munshiganj—Small repairs to fort.
9. Hooghly district, Pandua—Repairs to mosque of Shah Safiuddin and another mosque.
10. Hooghly district, Tribeni—Conservation of mosque and tomb.
11. Hooghly district, Chinsurah—Repairs to tombs in Dutch cemetery.
12. Hooghly district, Satgaon—Conservation of mosque and tombs.
13. Hooghly district, Guptipara—Repairs to Brindaban Chandra Thakoor's temple.
14. Jessore district, Muhammadpur—Repairs to various structures.
15. Khulna district, Bagerhat—Repairs to Satgumbaz mosque and tomb of Khanja Ali.
16. Khulna district, Majidkur—Repairs to mosque of Khanja Ali.
17. Malda district, Gaur and Pandua—Repairs to various buildings, including the Gunmant mosque.
18. Murshidabad district, Kharaul—Conservation of mosque.
19. Murshidabad district, Katra—Repairs to tomb and mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan.
20. Mymensingh district, Majidpur near Katiadi—Repairs to mosque of Aurangzeb.
21. Mymensingh district, Astogram—Conservation of Kutub mosque.
22. Rangpur district, Mithapooker—Repairs to tomb of Shah Ismail Gazi.

Since submitting the above proposals for Bengal I have learnt that Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 have been completed during 1912-13.—J. F. B.

Bihar and Orissa.

1. Champaran district, Kessaria—Repairs to Buddhist Stupa.
2. Champaran district, Rampurwa—Completion of works in connection with raising of Asoka columns.
3. Cuttack district, Cuttack—Repairs to Barabati gateway.
4. Patna district, Patna—Repairs to Agam Kuan.
5. Patna district, Manair—Repairs to Shah Daulat's tomb.
6. Puri district, Kanarak—Completion of repairs to Black Pagoda and planting trees.
7. Puri district, Bhubaneswar—Special repairs to Chitrakarini temple and small repairs to various other temples.
8. Puri district, Bhubaneswar—Certain works at the Khandagiri and Udayagiri caves.
9. Puri district, Kanarak—Constructing a sculpture shed.
10. Shahabad district, Sassaram—Various repairs to tank and buildings near Sher Shah's tomb.
11. Shahabad district, Sassaram—Repairing Hussain Shah's tomb and compound wall, and removing houses.

12. Shahabad district, Rhotasgarh—Repairs to various buildings in Fort.
13. Shahabad district, Chainpur—Repairs to Bukhtiar Khan's tomb.
14. Shahabad district, Sassaram—Improving approach to Sher Shah's tomb.
15. Sonthal Parganas district, Rajmehal—Repairs to various buildings.

Assam.

1. Kamrup district, Hajo—Repairs to Hayagriva Madhava and Kedarnath temples and the tomb of Ghiyasuddin.
2. Kamrup district, Gauhati—Various small repairs.
3. Sibsagar district, Sibsagar—Repairs to Bishnudole, Sibdole and Durgadole temples on bank of Sibsagar tank.
4. Sibsagar district, Gaurisagar—Repairs to two temples on bank of Gaurisagar tank.
5. Sibsagar district, Gaurisagar—Repairs to Bishnudole temple.

Central Provinces.

1. Akola district, Balapur—Completing repairs to Chhattri and Fort.
2. Amraoti district, Chikalda—Completing repairs to Gawilgarh Fort.
3. Amraoti district, Lasur—Repairs to temple of Anandeswar.
4. Balaghat district, Lanji—Repairs to Fort.
5. Bilaspur district, Tuman—Repairs to shrines.
6. Bilaspur district, Lafagarh—Repairs to Fort.
7. Bilaspur district, Kosgain, in Chhuri—Repairs to Fort.
8. Chanda district. Chanda—Repairs to Fort wall.
9. Jubbulpore district, Bheraghat—Completing repairs to temple, etc.
10. Jubbulpore district, Burgaon—Repairs to Somnath temple.
11. Jubbulpur district, Bilhari—Repairs to Vishnu Varaha temple.
12. Jubbulpore district, Kari Talai—Various conservation works.
13. Mandla district, Kukkurmath—Repairs to Ranmukteswar temple.
14. Narsinghpur district, Chowragarh—Repairs to temple.
15. Nimar district, Mandhata—Completing repairs to Siddhnath temple and repairing Chaubis Avatar temple and the Chand Suraj gateway.
16. Nimar district, Burhanpur—Repairs to Bibi mosque and Nadir Shah's tomb.

Since submitting the above proposals for the Central Provinces, I have learnt that the Fort at Balapur (No. 1) and No. 4 have been completed during 1912-13.—J. F. B.

J. F. BLAKISTON.

APPENDIX A.

The following statement shows the amount of time spent on tour:—

DR. D. B. SPOONER.

1912.

April	20th to 21st	...	Inspection of Maniyar Math at Rajgir, Patna district.
June	5th to 8th	...	For taking impressions at Sassaram (head draftsman).
July	1st to 7th	...	Examination of Treasure Trove at Rungpur and its removal to Indian Museum.
August	7th to 10th	...	Survey of Exacavation at Basarh, Muzaffarpur district (head draftsman).
„	15th ...	...	Inspection of sites in Patna.
„	17th ...	...	Ditto ditto.
December	1st to 5th	...	Consultation with the Director General of Archæology in India, in Calcutta.

1913.

January	6th ...	...	Exacavation at Pāṭaliputra.
„	7th to 18th	...	Ditto.
„	20th to 25th	...	Ditto.
„	27th to February 1st	...	Ditto.
February	3rd to 8th	...	Ditto.
„	10th & 11th	...	Ditto.
„	11th to 15th	...	Duty at the Indian Museum.
„	15th ...	...	Excavation at Pāṭaliputra.
„	17th to 20th	...	Ditto.
„	20th to 26th	...	Duty at the Indian Museum.
„	26th to March 1st	...	Excavat on at Pāṭaliputra.
March	3rd to 8th	...	Ditto.
„	10th to 15th	...	Ditto.
„	17th & 18th	...	Ditto.
„	18th to 23rd	...	Duty at the Indian Museum.
„	24th to 29th	...	Excavation at Pāṭaliputra.
„	31st ...	...	Ditto.

J. F. BLAKISTON, ESQ.

1912.

June	5th	...	Inspection of ancient monuments at Maner, Patna district.
„	13th to 15th	...	Inspection of ancient monuments at Deo-Benarak, Shahabad district.
„	18th to 21st	...	Inspection of ancient monuments in the Burdwan district.
„	22nd & 23rd	...	Inspection of ancient monuments in Hooghly district.
„	24th & 25th	...	Inspection of Laffong's picture in St. John's Church, Calcutta.
„	30th to 11th September		Recess in the hills.
September	22nd to 23rd	...	Inspection of ancient monuments at Bihar, Patna district.
„	27th ...	...	Inspection of ancient monuments at Patna, Patna district.
October	1st to 4th	...	Inspection of ancient monuments in the Rangpur district.
„	5th to 12th	...	Inspection of ancient monuments at Hajo and Gauhati, Kamrup district.
„	26th to 29th	...	Inspection of ancient monuments at Gaya and Konch, Gaya district.

APPENDIX A—*concluded.*

1912.

November	4th & 5th	... Inspection of ancient monuments in Calcutta, 24-Parganas district.
„	5th to 9th	... Inspection of ancient monuments at Astogram, Mymensingh district.
„	10th & 11th	... Inspection of ancient monuments at Munshiganj, Dacca district.
„	12th to 14th	... Inspection of ancient monuments at Majidbari, Bakarganj district.
„	15th to 17th	... Inspection of ancient monuments at Majidkur, Khulna district.
„	18th & 19th	... Inspection of ancient monuments at Bagerhat, Khulna district.
„	20th to 24th	... Inspection of ancient monuments in Calcutta, 24-Parganas district.
„	25th ...	... Inspection of ancient monuments at Bagherhat, 24-Parganas district.
„	26th to December 4th	Halt.
December	5th to 7th	... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Murshidabad district.
„	8th ...	... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Burdwan district.
„	9th to 12th	... To meet the Director-General of Archaeology in India at Sassaram, Shahabad district.
„	13th to 16th	... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Hooghly district.
„	17th & 18th	... Inspection of ancient monuments at Kalna, Burdwan district.

1913.

January	7th to 9th	... Inspection of ancient monuments at Rampurwa, Champaran district.
„	16th to 20th	... Inspection of ancient monuments at Rohtasgarh, Shahabad district.
February	15th to March 5th	... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Saugor district.
March	6th to 19th	... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Damoh district.
„	20th to 25th	... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Jubbulpore district.
„	26th to 28th	... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Nimar district.
„	29th to 31st	... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Buldana district.
April	1st to 6th	... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Akola district.
„	7th to 9th	... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Yeotmal district.
„	10th to 15th	... Inspection of ancient monuments in the Nagpur district.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work in Bengal during 1912-13.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs	
Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	Maintaining tablet of eminent persons fixed in the public as well as private residences.	35	35	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Maintaining tablet and line of demarcation in connection with the Fort William.	125	125	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Repairing and rebuilding frame of Zaffary pictures in St.John's Church.	405	383	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ordinary repairs to Holwell's memorial.	80	77	Completed
Khulna ...	Bagerhat ...	Annual repairs to Khan Jahan Ali's tomb.	228	208	
Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	Clearing vegetation from the old tomb No. 19 and mosque No. 16.	130	91	
Hooghly ...	Pandua ...	Annual repairs to Minar ...	95	92	
Ditto ...	Serampore ...	Annual repairs to St. Martin's pagoda.	309	270	
Ditto ...	Pandua ...	Preservation of the mosque of Shah Safiuddin.	2,561	201	In progress.
Ditto ...	Do. and Tribeni.	Clearing jungles and shrubs from the ancient buildings.	85	85	
Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	Cutting down and clearing vegetation from old tombs and mosques.	40	39	
Ditto ...	Buddipur ...	Additions and alterations to the temple.	323	323	
Ditto ...	Sahibganj ...	Thorough repairs to Clark's temple.	150	143	
Ditto ...	Burdwan ...	Repairs to tombs of Nawabs Kutubuddin and Sher Afgan.	281	280	Completed.
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Cosma-de-Koros in the cemetery.	8	8	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to tomb of General Lloyd in the cemetery.	5	5	
Mymensingh	Agarsindur	Annual repairs to the mosque of Sadi.	118	117	
Dacca ...	Lalbagh ...	Annual repairs to old fort ...	82	79	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to Bibi Peri's tomb.	30	29	
Malda ...	Gaur and Pandua.	Special repairs to archæological buildings.	8,354	87	Completed. (Also state to have been complete during 1911-12.) J. F. B.
Do. ...	Gaur ...	Surveying and making plans of certain monuments.	32	25	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. and Pandua.	Annual repairs to archæological buildings.	864	827	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Providing sign-boards to the archæological buildings.	124	18	In progress.
Rajshahi ...	Bagha ...	Special repairs to mosque at Bagha.	3,094	48	Completed.
Malda ...	Malda ...	Collecting relics of the ancient monuments for the museum at Malda.	158	2	In progress.
		Carried over ...	...	3,597	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	PARTICULARS OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	3,597	
Rajshahi ...	Bagha ...	Annual repairs to mosque at Bagha.	150	96	Completed.
Ditto ...	Kusumba ...	Annual repairs to mosque at Kusumba.	150	106	
Calcutta ...	Paikpara ...	Annual repairs to Semaphore Tower.	267	242	
24-Parganas	Belghoria ...	Ditto ditto ...	10	10	
Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	Annual repairs to towers, pillars and monuments on the Calcutta Maidan.	791	796	
		*Total ...	...	4,847	

P. W. D. NOTE.—These figures are subject to alteration pending the closing of final accounts.
*No Imperial grant was received during 1912-13.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work in Bihar and Orissa during 1912-13.

District.	Locality.	PARTICULARS OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Hazaribagh ...	Chatra ...	Repairs to soldier's tomb ...	4 0	4 0	Grass and jungle cleaned from the grave and paths. One number stone fixed in the pillar.
Ditto ...	Hazaribagh	Annual repairs to Major Roughsedge's monument in the Court compound.	14 0	16 0	Shaft was cleared, joints repaired with cement, iron works oiled and plants uprooted.
Puri ...	Dhowli Hill	Extension of roof over Asoka inscription.	112 0	54 0	
Do. ...	Konarak ...	Repairing the Black pagoda ...	6,096 0	2,947 0	Materials collected; 2,752 c.ft. stone necessary in main temple and 1,630 c.ft. for Bhogmandap done during the year. Half the work in total done.
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	Quadrennial repairs to tomb of Pirshah Nuffa in Monghyr fort.	300 0	283 0	
Ditto ...	Pirpahar ...	Special repairs to tomb of Miss Mary Anne Beckett.	140 0	131 0	
Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Charles Hays.	1 0	1 0	
Purnea ...	Araria ...	Annual repairs to tomb of John Macquire.	4 8	4 0	
Patna ...	Rajgir ...	Strengthening the corrugated-iron roof over Maniyar Math.	200 0	7 0	Total expenditure to end of 1912-13 is Rs. 139.
Do. ...	Patna ...	Erecting notice-boards for protected monuments.	126 0	112 0	
		Carried over ...	...	3,559 0	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	PARTICULARS OF WORK.	Amonnt sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
		Brought forward ...	...	3,559 0	
Patna ...	Patna ...	Annual repairs to tall stone shaft in Patna cemetery.	19 0	12 0	
Do. ...	Rajgir ...	Annual repairs to Mahadeo temple.	61 0	60 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Maniyar Math	20 0	20 0	
Do. ...	Bankipore ...	Annual repairs to Major Knox's tomb in Civil Court compound.	6 0	6 0	
Do. ...	Rajgir ...	Annual repairs to Jain temple ...	25 0	24 0	
Do. ...	Bihar ...	Annual repairs to Syed Ibrahim's tomb.	57 0	41 0	
Do. ...	Gulzarbagh	Special repairs to Agam Kuan ...	420 0	205 0	Work in progress.
Champaran ...	Rampurwa ...	Removing two Asoka columns to low mound and erecting a shelter over inscription.	10,338 0	1,685 0	Work nearly completed.
Ditto ...	Lauriya ...	Ordinary repairs to Asoka pillar.	...	23 0	
Ditto ...	Gobindganj	Ditto ditto ...	...	17 0	
Ditto ...	Kessaria ...	Repairs to Buddhist stupa ...	2,134 0	974 0	In progress ; 2,047 c.ft. brick-work in mud done and material collected.
Shahabad ...	Rohtasgarh	Repairs to Rohtas Palace ...	366 0	341 0	Jungle clearing. Cleaning six water reservoirs. Masonry paths cleaned and masonry repairs to Baradwari.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Habbas Khan's mosque, Habbas Khan's tomb, Jumma Masjid.	795 0	795 0	Jungle clearing, and fixing iron and wire gratings in the openings.
Ditto ...	Sassaram ...	Ordinary repairs to Hassan Sur Shah's tomb.	53 0	55 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ordinary repairs to Sher Shah's tomb.	49 0	49 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Scaffold in Sher Shah's tomb ...	550 0	542 0	The scaffold was made in order to inspect the interior of the dome.
Ditto ...	Deo-Bonarak	Erecting a shed for sculptures ...	2,000 0	1,647 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Buxar ...	Repairs to fort	100 0	90 14	
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Repairs in cemetery ...	30 0	30 7	
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Repairing seven graves in Stud cemetery.	5 0	5 0	
Ditto ...	Chainpur ...	Small repairs to Buktiar Khan's tomb.	54 0	47 4	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Clearing jungle, etc., at Mundeswari temple.	20 0	9 9	
Ditto ...	Shergarh ...	Jungle clearing from fortress ...	50 0	47 4	
Patna ...	Maner ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Makdum Shah Daulat.	149 0	170 0	
Gaya ...	Konch ...	Repairs to temple	1,316 0	857 0	This was a contribution work.
		Carried over ...	...	11,312 6	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
		Brought forward ...	...	11,312 6	
Gaya ...	Gaya ...	Annual repairs to Bodh-Gaya temple.	316 0	311 0	
Do. ...	Ghinjan ...	Annual repairs to ancient Buddhist sculptures.	19 0	18 0	
Do. ...	Shamsher-nagar.	Annual repairs to tomb of Sham Sher Khan.	40 0	36 0	
		Total ...	...	11,677 6	

A grant of Rs. 8,000 was received for the year from Imperial funds for the following works :—

(1) Preservation of main and minor temples at Konarak.
(2) Planting trees in the compound of the Black pagoda at Konarak.
(3) Removing the house abutting against the compound wall of Hossain Shah's tomb at Sassaram.

Out of this amount Rs. 2,947 only was spent on item No. (1). Number (2) really provides for planting trees in the compound of the Inspection Bungalow, and has therefore been left out as it is not an archæological subject. Number (3) was held in abeyance pending inspection of Sassaram by the Director-General of Archæology in India.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work in the Central Provinces during 1912-13.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Balaghat ...	Baihar ...	Repairs to Eastern old stone temple.	67	66	Completed.
Ditto ...	Lanji ...	Repairs to fort	148	145	
Chanda ...	Chanda ...	Rebuilding portion of fort wall near the Vithoba and Chore Khirkee.	1,037	575	In progress.
Do. ...	Markandi ...	Repairs to the Markandi and Dasavatar temples.	1,249	677	Completed.
Do. ...	Deotak ...	Erecting a shelter over Asoka inscription.	150	22	
Akola ...	Balapur ...	Repairs to fort	1,162	178	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Repairs to chattri near Dâk Bungalow.	1,078	558	In progress.
Amraoti ...	Gawilgarh ...	Repairs to buildings in the fort	4,869	2,009	
Nimar ...	Burhanpur...	Repairs to Rajas chattri ...	925	871	
		Carried over ...	...	5,101	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	PARTICULARS OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	5,101	
Nimar ...	Burhanpur...	Repairs to tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan.	108	108	In progress.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Conservation of Adil Shah's tomb.	966	966	In progress.
Bilaspur ...	Pali ...	Repairs to Mahadeo temple ...	233	216	
Drug ...	Deo Balode...	Repairs to Siva temple ...	140	140	
Jubbulpore ...	Tegowa ...	Conservation of Kan-Kali Devi temple.	804	354	
Ditto ...	Garha ...	Repairs to group of seven temples called Panchmatha.	200	153	
Damoh ...	Damoh ...	Repairs to platform and sculpture at Phutera tank.	10	9	Completed.
Do. ...	Nohta ...	Providing compound wall to temple.	408	384	Completed.
Do. ...	Bansipur ...	Clearing jungle from old dam ...	84	77	Completed.
Seoni ...	Partabpur ...	Repairs to Mandara tank ...	123	123	Completed.
Nimar ...	Mandhata ...	Conservation of Siddhnath temple.	278	90	
Bilaspur ...	Arbhar ...	Providing a fence to temple compound.	550	8	
Jubbulpore ...	Bheraghat ...	Collecting and fixing missing portions of images at the temple of Chounsath Jogini.	600	403	In progress.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Repairs to temple of Chounsath Jogini.	1,638	1,203	
Ditto ...	Majholi ...	Repairs to Vishnu Varaha temple	948	818	
		*Total ...	...	10,153	

* No Imperial grant was received during 1912-13.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work in Assam for 1912-13.

District.	Locality.	PARTICULARS OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Khassi and Jaintia Hills.	Shillong ...	Annual repairs to Manipur monument.	10	10	
Ditto ...	Cherrapoonjee	Annual repairs to Scott's monument.	10	10	
Ditto ...	Nongkhlow...	Annual repairs to the monument in memory of Lieutenants Beading Field and Burlton.	15	15	
		Carried over ...	...	35	

APPENDIX B—*concluded.*

District.	Locality.	PARTICULARS OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	35	
Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar ...	Ordinary maintenance of monuments and antiquities.	421	357	Completed.
Ditto ...	Nigriting ...	Special repairs to Sibdole temple	2,126	385	In progress.
Ditto ...	Jaisagar ...	Special repairs to Bishnudole temple.	418	379	In progress.
Cachar ...	Manipur ...	Annual repairs to Quinton memorial.	20	18	
Do. ...	Dimapur ...	Improving and re-erecting fallen monuments.	718	656	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Repairs to monuments ...	400	400	
Do. ...	Myangkhang	Repairs to graves of Messrs. Melvile and O'Brien.	20	19	
Do. ...	Manipur ...	Repairs to Durbar Hall, Coronation room, Nautchghar and Zubaraja's temple.	300	300	
Do. ...	Sachima ...	Repairs to memorial to Lieutenant Forbes.	82	82	
Do. ...	Khonoma ...	Repairs to memorials to Mr. Damont and Major Cook.			
Do. ...	Manipur ...	Repairs to memorials to Dr. Brown, Mr. Health and Captain Gordon.	30	30	Completed.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Special repairs to Durbar Hall ...	204	204	
Goalpara ...	Dhubri ...	Washing and painting monuments over graves of Mr. G. R. Geale, Mr. R. B. Dunn and Mr. E. W. George.	10	10	
Ditto ...	Goalpara ...	Annual repairs to monument over grave of Mr. B. J. Staw.	4	4	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Lieutenant Cresswell and three other tombs.	20	20	
Ditto ...	Jogighopa ...	Annuals repairs to ancient tombs.	25	25	
Darrang ...	Tezpur ...	Annual repairs to ruins of temple on the Bamuni Hill.	40	40	
Do. ...	Bishnath ...	Annual repairs to monumental tombs.	24	24	
		Total ...	...	2,988	

An Imperial grant of Rs. 2,000 was received from the Government of India in 1912-13 for archæological works, and the following allotments were made out of the grant :—

(1) Special repairs to the Shibdole temple at Nigriting, Rs. 926.

(2) Special repairs to the Bishnudole temple at Jaisagar, Rs. 418.

(3) Re-erection of, and improvments to, fallen monuments at Dimapore Rs. 656.

APPENDIX C.

List of drawings plotted during 1912-13.

112. Ground plan of Anandesvar temple at Lasur Amraoti, district Central Provinces.
113. Design for a sculpture shed at Konarak, Puri district, Orissa.

Pataliputra, Kumrahar site.

114. Plan of Gupta stratum with sections.
115. Plan of the seven platforms south of Asoka's pillared hall.
116. Section of one platform opened.
117. Plan of Asoka's pillared hall.

APPENDIX D.

List of Photographs taken during the year 1912-13.

Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

[The negatives are all full plates, except those marked with an asterisk, which are quarter-plates.]

Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Locality.	Subject.
942	Kamrup ...	Kamakhya Hill	Kamakhya temple.
943	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, details.
944	Ditto ...	Gauhati ...	Temple of Umananda.
945	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view of Peacock Island.
946	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Basistha temple.
947	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Asvakranta temple.
948	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sukresvara temple.
949	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chhatrakara temple.
950	Ditto ...	Hajo ...	Madhaba Hayagriva temple.
951	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto details.
952	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kamesvara temple.
953	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath temple.
954	Burdwan ...	Bara Bazar Nutan Hât.	Ruined mosque.
955	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Central Mihrab.
956	Ditto ...	Mangalkot ...	Tomb of Maulana Hamid Danishmand.
957	Ditto ...	Bamoonarah ...	Radesvara Siva temple.
958	Ditto ...	Buddipur ...	Buddipur temple, after 1st conservation.
959	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Buddipur temple, another view.
960	Rungpur ...	Ismailpur (Bara Dargah)	Darga of Shah Ismail Gazi.
961	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto details.
962	Ditto ...	Devipur (near Bhandabari)	Bag Devi temple.
963	Bakarganj ...	Masjidbari ...	Old mosque.
964	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
965	Mymensingh	Astogram ...	Kutub mosque, from south east.
966	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
967	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	Munshiganj fort, from east.
968	Do ...	Ditto ...	Ditto from north-east.
969	Do. ...	Hajiganj ...	Kidderpur fort, north gateway.
970	Do. ...	Ditto ...	North-west corner of fort wall.
971	Do. ...	Ditto ...	South-east corner of fort wall.
972	Do. ...	Ditto ...	East fort wall, left half.
973	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, right half.
974	Khulna ...	Masjidkur ...	Khanja Ali's mosque, from east.
975	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, from south.
976	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, Central Mihrab.
977	Do. ...	Bagerhat ...	Sat Gumbaz mosque, from south-east.
978	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, interior.
979	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Khanja Ali's tomb and mosque from south-west.
980	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Khanja Ali's tomb, from south-east.
981	Calcutta ...	Kenderdine Lane	Siva temples.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Locality.	Subject.
982	Calcutta (24-Parganas).	Canal Road ...	Kutbuddin Sarkar's mosque.
983	Ditto ...	Meherpur ...	Temple of Radhanath.
984	24-Parganas ...	Basirhat ...	Salic mosque, from south-east.
985	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view from north-west.
986	Hooghly ...	Guptipara ...	Group of three temples in the Brindaban Chandra Thakur's math.
987	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ram Chandra temple, with south gate-way.
988	Ditto ...	Panduah ...	Small mosque, interior view of south-west corner.
989	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandua minar.
990	Murshidabad ...	Jangipur ..	Palghatta mosque.
991	Ditto ...	Katra ...	Murshid Kuli Khan's mosque, left half.
992	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Murshid Kuli Khan's right half.
993	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, corner tower.
994	Shahabad ...	Sassaram ...	Gateway, west of Sher Shah's tomb tank.
995	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Causeway, Sher Shah's tomb, north.
996	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Causeway, Sher Shah's tomb, south.
997	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view of Sher Shah's tomb. from south-west.
998	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sher Shah's tomb, another view.
999	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, from east.
1000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, from north-east.
1001	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sher Shah's tomb, showing the east face and south-east tower.
1002	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sher Shah's tomb, interior, showing scaffolding.
1003	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Causeway of Salim Shah's tomb.
1004	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	South front of Salim Shah's tomb.
1005	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghât, east of Sher Shah's tomb tank.
1006	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Hussan Shah's tomb, from east.
1007	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, from south-east.
1008	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ruined fort, from north-east.
1009	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, upper storey from north-east.
1010	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ruined fort, from east.
1011	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Alwal Khan's tomb, front view.
1012	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, back view.
1013	Ditto ...	Rohtas Hill ...	General view of Harish Chandra and Rohitaswa temples.
1014	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rohitaswa temple.
1015	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganesh temple.
1016	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Habish Khan's mosque.
1017	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Habish Khan's tomb.
1018	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jumma Masjid.
1019	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Elephant gate of Rohtas Palace.
1020	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bara Dwari, in the Rohtas Palace.
1021	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Throne room, in the Rohtas Palace.
1022	Ditto ...	Sassaram ...	General view of Shish Mahal and Throne room.
1023	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	View near Singh Darwaza.
1024	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rohtas fort, showing Kathutia gateway and battlement.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1025	Champaran ...	Rampurwa ...	Shed over Asoka pillar.
1026	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
1027	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, ditto.
1028	Patna ...	Gulzarbagh ...	Agam Kuan.
1029	Patna, Pataliputra.	Kumrahar ...	The original trench A, looking east.
1030	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The original trench B, looking east.
1031	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The original trench C, looking east.
1032	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Trench C, from its eastern end.
1033	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	View showing relation of stone fragments to brick walls.
1034	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	View to show relation of stone fragments to brick walls.
1035	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	An accumulation of stone fragments at Q. 20, depth 7′ 6″.
1036	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Accumulation of stone fragments underneath the one shown in photo No. 1035.
1037	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Accumulation of stone fragments underneath the one shown in photo No. 1036.
1038	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Accumulation of stone fragments on the level of the main ash stratum.
1039	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The southern wall of trench C, showing stratum of ash mixed with bits of stucco.
1040	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bits of ancient wood, 17 feet below surface.
1041	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	View showing the top of an ash circle, uncleared, with heavy fragments slipping towards its centre from one side.
1042	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same ash circle cleared.
1043	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Vertical section of the same ash tube, showing the position of fragments within the tube.
1044	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The Triratna slab.
1045	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The three heaps of fragments found in trench A, which gave the clue to the plan of the building.
1046	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Wooden fragments at the bottom of a vertical ash tube.
1047	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view of excavation north of the tomb, looking east from western end of trench A.
1048	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view of excavation north of the tomb, from western end of trench B, looking east.
1049	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view from western end of trench C, looking east.
1050	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view of excavation north of the tomb, looking north-east.
1051	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view of Gupta level, looking south-west from the southern edge of the Kalu tank.
1052	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gupta walls, looking north from Muhammadan tomb.
1053	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gupta walls, looking north-west from Muhammadan tomb.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1054	Patna, Patali-putra.	Kumrahar ...	General view of excavation north of tomb, looking north from south-west corner.
1055	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brick walls, east of the tomb, looking west.
1056	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brick walls, east of the tomb, looking south-east.
1057	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view, looking south-east from the Kalu tank.
1058	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view of excavation, north of the tomb, looking south, showing portion of the one existing column.
1059	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The existing column, No. 3, in the 6th row from the north, looking south-west.
1060	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The existing column, No. 3, in the 6th row from the north, looking north-west.
1061	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ink impression of the base of the existing column.
1062	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The pair of platforms, looking north.
1063	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The pair of platforms, looking south-west.
1064	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The pair of platforms in process of excavation.
1065	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The platforms in process of excavation.
1066	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The platforms in process of excavation, another view.
1067	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	One of the platforms as opened, showing details of construction.
1068	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Detail of platform, side view, with upright post.
1069	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view of the platforms, looking south-west.
1070	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Platforms in process of excavation, looking west.
1071	Ditto ...	Bulandi-Bagh	Undressed stones on eastern side of the site.
1072	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
1073	Ditto ...	Kumrahar ...	Seal No. 2.
1074	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 3.
1075	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 8.
*1076	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 5.
*1077 *1078	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 11.
*1079	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 12.
*1080	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 15.
*1081	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 16.
*1082	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 17.
*1083	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 18.

* On one plate.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

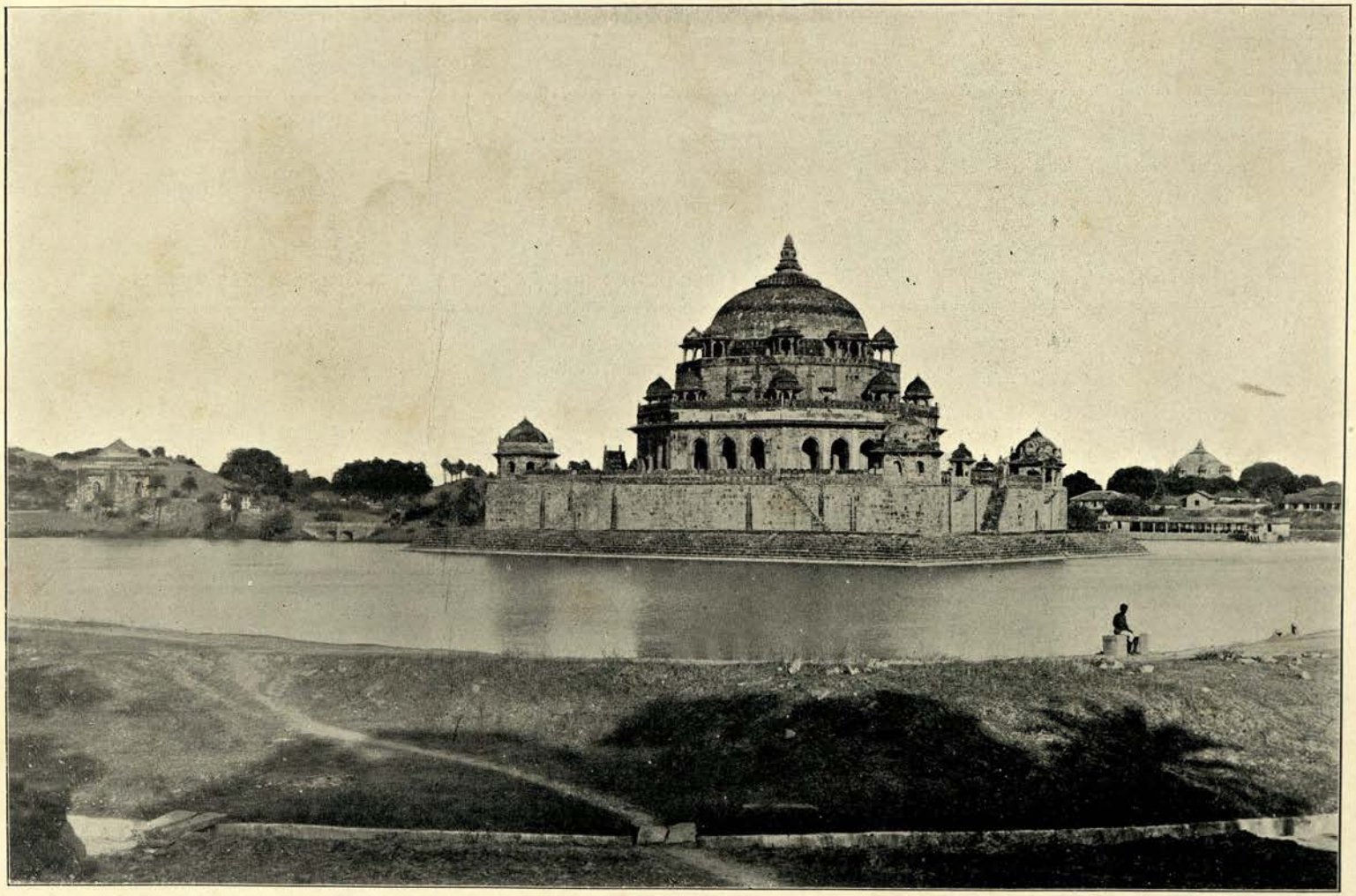
Central Provinces and Berar.

[The negatives are al full plates.]

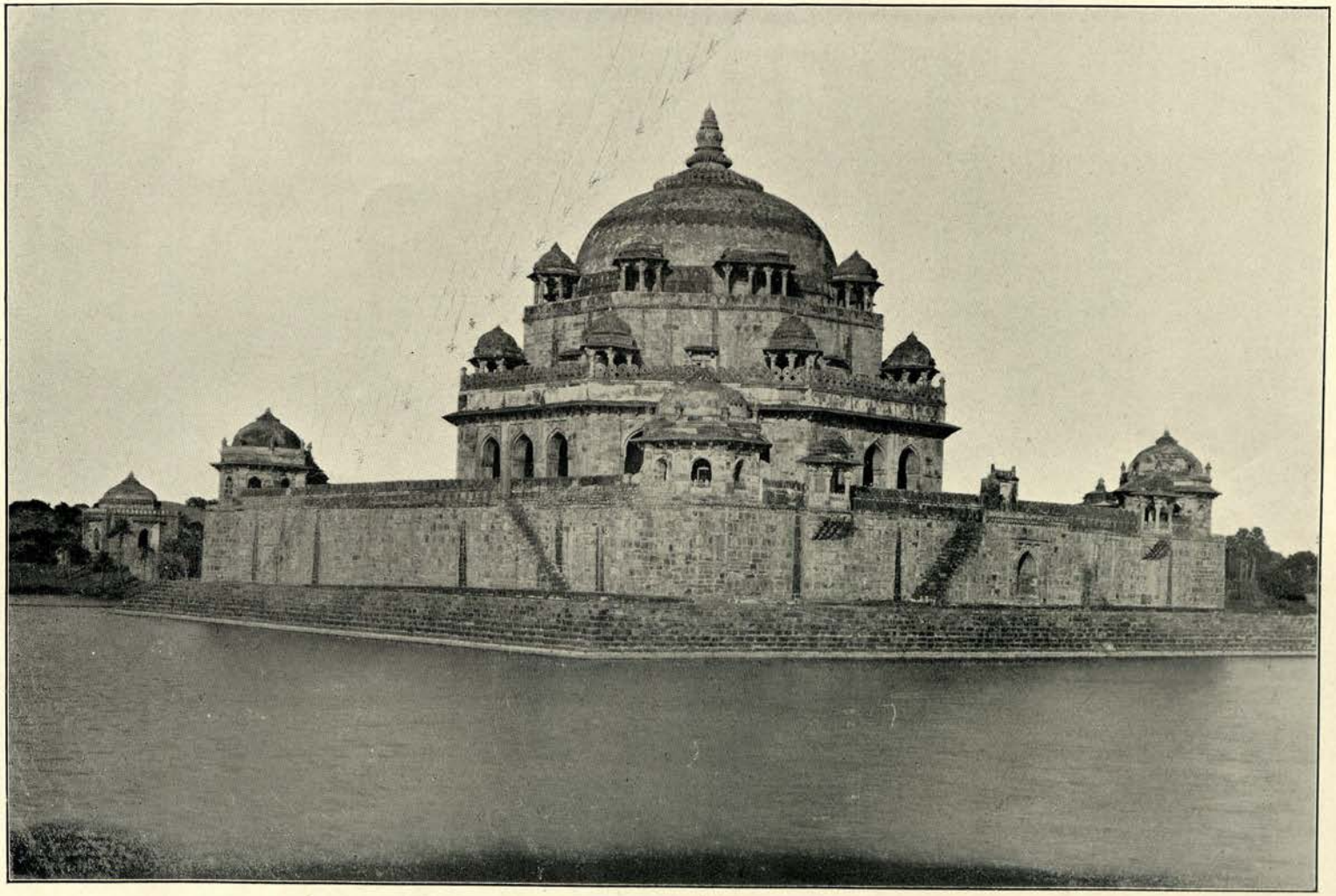
Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
244C	Saugor ...	Saugor ...	Fort, north-east bastions.
245C	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do., interior view.
246C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do., general view.
247C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saugor town, general view.
248C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiosque, in the compound of Artillery Mess house.
249C	Do. ...	Rehli ...	General view of Tiki Tarai temple from north.
250C	Do. ...	Bamora ...	Mahadeva temple.
251C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto entrance.
252C	Do. ...	Dhamoni ...	Jain temple, from south-east.
253C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Jain building, interior view.
254C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Fort view of bastions, looking south-west from inside.
255C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Fort view of bastions, northern rampart
256C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Jumma Masjid.
257C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	General view of Jumma Masjid and tomb of Baljati Shah.
258C	Do. ...	Khimlasa ...	Panch Pir's tomb.
259C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, interior view.
260C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Nagina Mahal, from west.
261C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, from east.
262C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Entrance gate of fort.
263C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Bazar.
264D	Do. ...	Eran ...	General view of Boar and Vishnu temple, from south-east.
265C	Do. ...	Do. ...	General view of columns.
266C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto pillars.
267C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto columns and pillars.
268C	Do. ...	Rahatgarh ...	General view of fort.
269C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Moti Mahal, from south-west.
270C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Nawab's tomb and mosque, from south-east.
271C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Moti Mahal, from south-east.
272C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Badal Mahal.
273C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Mahadeva temple.
274C	Damoh ...	Nohta ...	Ditto, from south-west.
275C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, from south-east.
276C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, details.
277C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, interior view.
278C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, doorway.
279C	Do. ...	Sakhar ...	Siva temple.
280C	Do. ...	Badgaon ...	Ruined temple.
281C	Do. ...	Hatta ...	Fort bastions, from south-west.
282C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Entrance gate of Rungmahal.
283C	Do. ...	Shingorgarh ...	Fort gateway and bastions.
284C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Mahal in the fort.
285C	Do. ...	Kanora bari ...	Brahmanical temple, from south-east.
285A.C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, front view.
286C	Do. ...	Jatasankar ...	Fort.
287C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do., from south.
288C	Do. ...	Ranch ...	Matha, from north-east.
289C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do., interior.
290C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sculptures, in the village.
291C	Do. ...	Damoh ...	Ditto. near Phutera tank.
292C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Statue of Boar, south of Phutera tank.
293C	Jubbulpore ...	Bijeraghogarh	Interior view of mahal.
294C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fort.

APPENDIX D—*concluded.*

Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Locality.	Subject.
295C	Jubbulpore ...	Bargaon ...	Somnath temple, from east.
296C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, from south-east.
297C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	View of ruined temples.
298C	Ditto ...	Bilhari ...	Vishnu Varapa temple.
299C	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto porch.
300C	Ditto ...	Kari Talai ...	Statue of Boar.
301C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	View of ruined temple.
302C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Statues of fish and tortoise.
303C	Akola ...	Barsi Takli ...	Tomb of Solaman Khan.
304C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Mahadeva temple.
305C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Bhawani temple, from north-east.
306C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, interior.
307C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, ditto.
308C	Do. ...	Patur ...	Patur cave (eastern).
309C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, distant view.
310C	Do. ...	Sirpur ...	Antariksha Paresvanath temple.
311C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, from south-east.
311A.C	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, interior view.
312C	Nimar ...	Asirgarh ...	Interior view of the mosque.
313C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Archway, front of the mosque.
314C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	General view of Asirgarh fort.
315C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, another view.
316C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, ditto.
317C	Do. ...	Nimbola ...	Colonel Fraser's tomb.
318C	Do. ...	Burhanpur ...	Kilea-ka-masjid.
319C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Tana Guzri mosque.
320C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Bibi masjid, interior view.
321C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Shah Sujas tomb.
322C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Adil Shah's tomb, after repair.
323C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Nadir Shah's tomb.
324C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	General view of Adil Shah's and Nadir Shah's tombs.
325C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Shah Nawaz Khan's tomb, from south-east.
326C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	City gate.
327C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Jumma masjid, half east front.
328C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Old wooden building.
329C	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Raja's chhatri, interior.
330C	Buldana ...	Kothali ...	Mahadeva temple.
331C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, details.
332C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chintamani Mahadeva temple.
333C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, interior.
334C	Ditto ...	Rohinkhed ...	Mosque, from north-east.
335C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view of mosque
336C	Yeotmal ...	Lohara ...	Mahadeva temple.
337C	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto, from south-west.
338C	Ditto ...	Yeotmal ...	Mahadeva temple, front view.
339C	Nagpur ...	Remtek ...	Old temple.
340C	Do. ...	Do. ...	General view of Ramtek Hell temples.



No. 997.—General view of Sher Shah's tomb from S. W. Sasaram, Shahabad district, Bihar.



No. 998.—Sher Shah's tomb (another view), Sasaram, Shahabad district, Bihar.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Notes on places visited in 1912-13, by the Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle.

BENGAL.

Bakarganj District.

1. **Majidbari—Mosque at**—I have issued a printed letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, in which I have made recommendations for conserving this mosque. The building was erected, I should say, about the middle or towards the end of the 15th century. It stands in the middle of a betel-nut tree grove at the outskirts of the village. The structure is built of large thin bricks, the average thickness of which is about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches ; the mosque is square and measures 21 feet 9 inches (interior measurement) with walls of 6 feet 8 inches thickness. On the east side is an ante-room or porch measuring 7 feet deep by the same width as the mosque. On the east or front of the porch are three pointed arched openings, the centre one of which is slightly wider than the other two. On the north and south sides there is also an entrance similar to the side openings on the front. The porch is vaulted with a painted and panelled vault, which springs from a slightly curved springing course. The mosque is entered on the east, north and south sides by three doorways in each face of a like design to those on the east side of the porch. On the interior western wall are three mihrabs, the centre one of which, like the doorways, is rather larger than its neighbours. These mihrabs must at one time have been very beautiful, but now some of the carved brick work which surrounded them has gone, and they look rather dilapidated. Over the heads, and probably down the jambs of all the entrances there used also to be carved work, but this too has to some extent disappeared. The four interior corners of the mosque are cut off with arches, springing from eight moulded pilasters, the lower parts of which are gone. Thus the square plan is brought to an octagon and from this a large dome springs. On the outside at each corner of the mosque and at the two corners of the porch small towers (six in all) used to stand, but now they are practically entirely gone, and only their bases, which are beautifully moulded, remain. The wall at the back of the central mihrab projects, and two turrets formerly stood at the corners. Very little of the exterior facing brick work exists now ; it was never properly bonded into the rest of the walling, and has therefore the more easily come away. There yet remain indications that the outsides of the doorways were decorated into a similar manner to the insides. No cornice or cresting is now in existence. The mosque, though denuded exteriorly of much of its former splendour, is by no means a ruin and I consider it quite worthy of preservation.

Burdwan District.

2. **Mangalkot.**—The mosque is an absolutely new erection. It has no interesting features whatever. It has been built on the site of an old mosque, whose materials have been used, and the inscription of the latter has been set over the entrance of the modern structure. An inscription was

lying (on my visit) in the compound of the mosque. It had in all probability been taken from the old mosque at *Bara Bazar*, *Natunhat*, about 1½ miles distance. Instructions have been given for the removal of the stone to the Indian Museum at Calcutta.

3. **The Mazar of Maulana Hamid Danishmand.**—This person was the grandson of Shah Safi-ud-din, whose tomb at Pandua, Hooghly district, is much reverenced. The Mazar is surrounded by a small square walled enclosure and was probably once covered with a dome, though all signs of this have now disappeared. The back wall has collapsed and the rubbish caused by its fall partly covers the tomb. The two side walls are also in very bad repair and jungle is rampant. Only the east wall is in fair order. The building is of brick built in the Bengali style, with a curved cornice along the top. A few carved bricks have been set in the walling in front. No subvention on the part of Government is necessary.

4. **Bara Bazar, Natunhat—Mosque.**—Mr. Banerjee, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, discovered several pieces of inscriptions in this place. He was desirous that the mosque should be taken over by Government and be repaired, in order to conserve the stones. After my inspection I reported to Government that the building was too far gone to conserve. It is overgrown with gigantic jungle growths, which, if taken away, would cause the collapse of the structure in several places. The building was constructed of brick. It was a ten-domed structure and had turrets at each corner. There were five openings along the front and the interior was two bays deep. Carved bricks have been used in its decoration, and stones, on which the portions of inscriptions appear, have been used for the capital and bases of the pilasters, from which the domes originally sprang. These stones have been taken from some Hindu temple : they were probably once in one or two large blocks, but have been cut up, and the inscriptions appear sometimes in front of the capitals or bases and sometimes at the sides. The inscriptions in several instances are upside down, and not a little of the writing has been carved away altogether. If all the stones were collected together it would probably be most difficult to set them correctly, that a comprehensive inscription might be formed. Only the east and west walls of the mosque now stand ; also portions of two turrets, which are encircled with jungle, remain. The side walls and all the domes have collapsed. I consider that this building should be declared "protected" and that the stones on which the inscriptions have been carved may be preserved.

5. **Burdwan—The Tombs of Sher Afgan and Kutub-ud-din and the Dargah of Bahram Sakka.**—These tombs may now be stated to be in good repair, and no expenditure of public money beyond that needed for annual repairs is necessary. The Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan proposes to lay some marble work in the Dargah of Bahram Sakka. I do not yet know what his intentions are, but he has agreed to submit the designs to this office before works are undertaken.

One-hundred and eight Temples.—These temples are looked after by the people and are in good condition.

6. **Sahibganj—Clark's Temple.**—There is little information as to who Clark was, but it seems to be generally agreed that he was an indigo planter and lived at the place, to which he has given his title, somewhat over a century ago. The temple is nothing more than an obelisk standing on a flight of five steps built of brick and plaster, and erected probably over his grave. There is no inscription on the monument. The Public Works Department have undertaken a few small repairs.

7. **Kalna.**—Several fairly interesting temples are situated in the compound of the Maharaja of Burdwan's palace. The three principal temples are known as the *Lalji*, the *Deul* and the *Krishna Chandra*. They are of the common Bengali type and are well looked after by the Raj estate. The group of 109 temples is also in good preservation.

8. **The Mosque and Tomb of Majlis Sahib (No. 16 in the List of Ancient Monuments).**—When I visited this monument it was so covered up with jungle that it was practically impossible to see what the place was originally like, and quite impossible to make suggestions for conservation, beyond

recommending the clearance of all vegetation. Estimates have been prepared for this work and have received administrative approval.

9. **Tomb (No. 18 in the List of Ancient Monuments).**—Very little of the building now remains. Originally it was a square building roofed with a large dome. Now only the west wall, in which are three brick mihrabs of ordinary design, is standing. The place is a mass of fallen masonry and quite beyond repair. I believe that jungle is kept down by the Burdwan Raj, the owners, as the surroundings, when I inspected the place, were fairly clean. Quite close to this tomb on the south-east is a modern tomb in a plastered and white-washed walled compound.

10. **Mosque (No. 19 in the List of Ancient Monuments).**—This mosque is in a similar condition to the *mosque and tomb of Majlis Sahib*, and estimates likewise have been prepared for clearing the place of jungle. I hope shortly to visit *Kalna* again and to be able to make recommendations with reference to conservation, when these two places are clean. Mosque No. 19 was a six-domed structure constructed of brick. All the domes have now collapsed and lie in a heap within the building. The head of a well carved stone mihrab in the west wall appears above the heap of fallen masonry.

11. About half a mile beyond the above tomb and on the other side of the road, I found a *grave-stone* lying in the middle of a cultivated field. It has inscriptions on its top and on two sides. There are indications of a tomb on a small mound close by, but they are only indications, as they only consist of a few bricks and nothing preservable. I would suggest that this stone be removed to the vicinity of one of the above mentioned buildings for safer keeping.

12. **Bamoonarah—Radreswar Siva Temple.**—On my visit to this temple, I found that it had already been partially dismantled by the people with the idea of re-erecting it as it stood before. But they had run short of money and work was almost at a standstill. The people, finding that funds were becoming less, petitioned the Director-General of Archæology in India, through the Collector, to do the repairs for them, hence my visit of inspection. From the wording of the petition one would suppose that the temple was about 900 years old, but the present structure is of much later construction, though it is built of old materials and probably stands on the site of a former temple. It is a simple structure built of stone and of certain interest in that the mode of construction and the material is uncommon in that part of Bengal. I have, therefore, recommended to Government that repairs shall be undertaken, that an agreement be made with the people and that the temple be declared a "protected monument".

13. **BUDDIPUR—Temples at**—My object in visiting Buddipur was to inspect the conservation works which had been carried out during the year 1911-12. I found that rather more restoration than I had anticipated had been done, and have had to suggest that a certain amount of work be dismantled. Most of the work has been creditably done, but the erection on the tops of the temples of domes, for which there was no certain copy and which certainly did not look right, was, in my opinion, uncalled for. I have, therefore, asked the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, to order an estimate to be prepared for dismantling them and for leaving the tops as before, only making the old brick work secure.* Dr. Spooner described these temples in the Annual Report of this Circle for the year 1910-11. The temples should be properly protected and a fence should be set around them.

Calcutta.

14. **Upper Circular Road—Hara Khan's Mosque.**—I paid a visit of inspection to the mosque, as it was reported on by the Public Works Department as being in need of repairs. I had great difficulty in finding the place as its name has been changed to *Muhammad Hussain.* The structure is entirely uninteresting and no subvention by Government is called for.

* An estimate amounting to Rs. 323, has been received and countersigned for this and several other small items. *Later*—The work has been completed.

15. **Hastings—Tomb of Rajab Ali.**—My visit to this place was made for similar reasons as to the above. This building also is of no interest, is fairly modern and does not call for Government aid.

16. **No. 18, Kinderdine Lane—Temple of Siva.**—Three small temples of comparatively modern construction. They certainly require, as stated by the Public Works Department, some repairs and jungle removal. But these works the people themselves can do if they take the trouble. The temples are not architecturally interesting, being of quite ordinary design and in age do not exceed, I should say, eighty years. I do not advise any subvention by Government.

Dacca District.

17. **Munshiganj—Fort.**—I think this is one of the weakest strongholds I have seen. At present some of the walls are not more than four feet above the ground, though silting up may partly account for this fact. The Fort is quite small and consists of a moderately high wall round a rectangle, at each corner of which is a round bastion, and in the middle of the north wall is a small gateway. Outside the east wall is a large circular bastion or tower, which is approached by a wide flight of steps leading from the rectangular walled enclosure. At present the Subdivisional Officer's house is situated on the top of the erection. Round the above structure, and containing almost the same area as the rectangular enclosure, is another enclosure of irregular shape surrounded by a low wall. There are no architectural features beyond battlemented walls, and everything is constructed of brick and plaster. The place is in quite good order, and only a few small necessary repairs, etc., were noticeable, when I made my inspection; the attention of the Public Works Department has been drawn to these.

Hooghly District.

18. **Satgaon—Mosque and Tombs.**—Some conservation works were undertaken here in 1904-05. The work appears to have been of a description luckily not often found in Bengal, though I do know of similar instances. The worst fault now noticeable is the use which has been made of large bricks in the repairs, whereas the old building is constructed of thin bricks. At the time of repairs jungle also cannot have been properly eradicated, or there would not now be such a forest growing all over the structure. The place cannot have been looked at since 1905, as it is now in a shocking state. The original sum expended by Government on repairs to the mosque, etc., was Rs. 502, which of course is so much money thrown away, as quite as large a sum will have to be spent in putting the place in order again. Had annual repairs been undertaken I do not suppose that it would have been necessary to expend more than Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per annum. Now twice or three times as much as the annual expenses for repairs for the past nine years all put together must be spent in order to make good omissions of the past. Added to this waste of money is the fact that, every time jungle of a large description has to be eradicated, a certain amount of the old building is of necessity destroyed, however careful the workmen may be. If the vegetation is caught young annually, practically no damage at all is done to the structure in its removal. I have made recommendations in a Conservation Note with regard to this mosque and the tomb near it.

19. The mosque, which is quite small and roofless, cannot now be said to be of much value, but its inscription is worthy of preservation. The tombs and the inscriptions near them are also of interest and should be kept in repair and free from vegetation. I have recommended that the mosque and tombs be enclosed within a fence.

20. **Guptipara—Temples at**—For these temples I have proposed certain small repairs in a printed Conservation Note. I understand that the property, which includes the temples, is now in hands of a Receiver appointed by the High Court. These temples were thoroughly repaired some three years back. They are four in number, the oldest being some four hundred

years old, of the ordinary Bengali type—not the many-pinnacled kind, but a single tower, which stands on a curved Bengal roof. The small temple has no tower, but is roofed with a double pitched roof with slightly curved slopes. The temples are set on platforms and stand round a square yard. Small bridges connect the platforms, which are from four to five feet in height. The front faces of all four, which look on to the yard, are the principally decorated sides. Their entrances are each divided by two columns into arcades, which lead into porches. Passages run round the interior sanctums of the three larger temples, and can be entered by doors in the side walls of the front porches, or by doorways in the other three walls of the temples. The fronts are decorated with carved or moulded brickwork, which, in the case of two temples, has been whitewashed and crudely painted. The buildings are as a whole in very good order, and only very little in the way of conservation is necessary.

21. **Pandua—Tomb of Shah Safi-ud-din.**—This tomb presents now an absolutely mopern appearance, having been well plastered and whitewashed. It may be an ancient structure, but has been so restored as to be past recognition as one.

22. **Mosque of Shah Safi-ud-din, or Small Mosque.**—An estimate has been prepared and has received administrative approval for carrying out conservation works on this mosque. Since the estimate was countersigned I have visited the place again and have in a Conservation Note made further proposals for its maintenance. Dr. Spooner described the structure in the Annual Report of this Circle for the year 1910-11.

23. **The Minar.**—Only a very few repair items, which have been noticed in my Conservation Note. are required, otherwise the building is in very good order.

24. **The Large Mosque.**—Somewhat similar remarks as have been made with reference to the *mosque* at *Satgaon* apply here also. A number of years ago fallen brickwork was removed and jungle was destroyed, but nothing seems to have been done for several years to conserve the mosque, and now there is a lot more jungle and more brick work has fallen. I have advised that the place shall be cleared of vegetation and put into a safe condition, and kept thus.

25. **Tribeni—Tomb of Zafar Khan Ghazi.**—I have forwarded a short Conservation Note to Government on this tomb and the mosque. In it are recommendations for jungle clearing and small repairs. The tomb, which is known by the above name, though it is divided into two compartments with separate entrances, in both of which are situated several graves, appears not to have been entirely completed. It was probably domed with two domes, though all signs of them have now entirely disappeared. The walls to a great extent are faced with stone, taken from Hindu buildings. In places it is apparent that the builders ran short of stone, as designs have been copied on to brickwork, where to make the building properly symmetrical the material should have been of stone. The structure is rectangular and of no great size, but it is interesting and well worth keeping in order and free from vegetation.

26. **The Mosque.**—Steps were taken a number of years back to preserve this building to a certain extent. Some buttress walling of large bricks where the originals are small has been erected. Little also has been done for some years past. The structure is in rather a ruinous state, but a few judicious repairs will, in my opinion, help to preserve it for many years yet, if jungle, after conservation works have been completed, is not again permitted to take root.

27. **Chinsurah—Dutch Tombs.**—Dr. J. C. Overvoorde, Record-keeper and Curator of the Museum of Arch æology, Leiden (Holland), having drawn attention to the disrepair of several of the Dutch cemeteries in India, amongst them being that at *Chinsurah*, I paid a visit of inspection to this cemetery. I found that as a whole the Dutch tombs were exceedingly well cared for, much more so in fact than many of the British monuments in the same cemetery. However, since Wilson published his "List of Inscriptions on Tombs and Monuments in Bengal" in 1896, several of the tombs mentioned in that book had become lost or confused up. After a very careful search I

succeeded in finding some of the missing tombs or inscriptions, which I reported to Government. I have since been informed by the Public Works Department that, with the exception of one, all the others have been traced.

Khulna District.

28. **Amadi—Tombs of Bara Khan and Fateh Khan.**—At the present date only the tomb of *Fateh Khan*, who was the son of *Bara Khan*, is in existence. The tomb of the latter has been washed away by the river *Kabadak*, on whose bank it stood. *Fateh Khan's* tomb, which stands on a promontory, is only saved from a similar fate, for the present, by the quantity of fallen brick work serving as a breakwater and preventing the river from eating away the bank at this point. This tomb, which is probably fairly old, might be repaired if it were in a safer position. But as it stands now it would be necessary to erect a proper revetment wall, which would cost a large sum, and in all probability would be a constant source of trouble. I think, therefore, that the place had best be left to be washed away. This tomb and that of *Bara Khan* were placed end to end in a small walled compound. They were built of brick plastered. Thin bricks measuring 1⅝ inches thick by 8 inches square were used in the construction. The existing tomb measures 16 feet long by 9 feet wide and is about 4 feet 6 inches high. There are many loose bricks and much jungle is growing over the structure.

29. **Temple of Kali.**—On being informed that this was a very old temple I asked to be conducted thither, and on arrival found only a modern brick shed, about 20 feet by 12 feet, in which was enshrined a very crude image of Kali. The place is of absolutely no value.

30. Sir James Westland in his "Report on the District of Jessore" mentions as being at *Amadi* "a cylindrical piece of gray stone about two feet long. Its ends are squared, and its circumference cut into twelve facets. Round the middle of it is a high band, and there is a device, alternate triangle and square, carried round the twelve facets." I should imagine that this was a piece of a Hindu column. It has now been taken away from *Amadi*. I was informed that it was first removed by people from a village on the other side of the river, and worshipped by them as Siva, and that afterwards some Government official took it away.

31. **Masjidkur—Mosque of Khanja Ali or Khan Jahan Ali.**—This building is situated on the bank of the *Kabadak* river about six miles below *Chandkhali* and a mile above *Amadi*. At first sight, from the river on the south, the structure looks very dilapidated and appears to be an entire ruin covered with jungle, but a closer inspection reveals many beautiful features, and discloses the fact that the building is perfectly sound and without a serious crack anywhere. In a Conservation Note I have made recommendations to Government for the protection and preservation of the mosque. The structure is a square building measuring 39 feet 6 inches, and has walls 7 feet 4 inches in thickness. It is built of small bricks and has nine domes carried on arches, which at the wall ends spring from eight shallow convex brick pilasters, and in the middle form short corbel capitals, standing on four stone columns about 1 foot 3 inches square. These columns, which are built of two or three blocks of stone, seem to be the weakest part of the building. They were taken from some Hindu temple, and on two of them the chain and bell design, one of which is set upside down, will be noticed. The mosque has three pointed doorways on the north, east and south sides, the centre one on each side being rather wider and higher than those on either side of it. The three central openings and the two side ones on the east façade are decorated both on the exterior and the interior. The jambs are quite plain, but the line of the jamb is carried up to a point varying from 18 inches to 2 feet from the springing, and 6 inches above the apex of the arch. The part between is slightly recessed and horizontal bands of very handsomely carved brickwork are let into this space. Three mihrabs, which must once have been very beautiful, are recessed into the western wall. The recesses are semi-circular and once had horizontal bands of carved bricks; above they are brought to the flat face again by semi-domes. Round the top and down

the sides of the mihrabs were what might be described as carved brick frames. At the present time only the heads of the frames, a short part of the upper portions of the jambs and a very little of the bases of the jambs and recesses exist. A curved Bengali cornice crowns the top of the outsides of the walls ; it is rather ruined, but when the jungle has been removed, much of it will be intact. It is of distinctly good design. A round tower of about 4 feet diameter stands at each of the four corners of the structure ; the upper parts of the towers above the cornice level have now gone and the bottom of the south-eastern one has disappeared. This mosque, which must have been built about the same time, is distinctly more interesting architecturally than the buildings near *Bagerhat*. Some conservation works are required, chief amongst them being the eradication of jungle.

32. **Bagerhat—Tomb of Khan Jahan Ali.**—This tomb is in excellent condition and well looked after, and nothing in the way of repairs is needed, except the removal of one piece of jungle and doing some cement edging to a portion of tiled flooring. It is situated within a small walled compound, and another much decayed wall surrounds it together with an entirely ruined building and a small square single domed mosque, which is in a very fair state of preservation and which is now used as a cook-house. I have asked the Executive Engineer, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, to have an estimate prepared for carrying out some repairs to part of the outer compound wall, and for removing jungle from the mosque and doing a few repairs to the brick work. I was shown an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,370, for repairs to these buildings and walls, but of course this estimate is absurdly large. The conservation work proposed by me should not amount to more than about Rs. 400.

33. About two miles from Bagerhat on the road to the above tomb is a small ten domed *mosque*. In design it is very similar to the *Satgumbaz mosque* on a smaller scale. It is two domes deep, has five arches in front and two on either side, and five miharbs are set in the west wall. It is terribly covered up with jungle, which to destroy would necessitate the dismantling of large portions. I do not consider the mosque worth the expenditure involved in repairing it, and therefore recommend that it shall be left to itself.

34. **Satgumbaz Mosque.**—I arrived here just in time to stop the proposed cement washing of part of the east front. Some had already been done in a former annual repair and the result looks horrible on the red brick work. Besides the unsightly appearance it is not a good thing to do, as carved bricks get filled in and their design becomes obscured. The brick work is not very bad and may certainly be left to look after itself for the present. I suggested to the sub-overseer, who accompanied me, that he should expend the money provided for cement washing in painting the iron standards of the fence round the compound. But perhaps he is not empowered to substitute a few tins of paint for a sack of cement. At any rate, I have drawn the attention of the Executive Engineer to the above.

35. **The Satgumbaz**—Is an exceedingly large mosque possessing seventy domes and seven vaults, which latter run from east to west down the centre. Nearly half of this roof was repaired in 1907-08. On the north side 28 domes and the spaces between them have been made secure and have been terraced. Seven domes on this side have their tops broken, and have been left for the present open to the weather. Over the portion which had not yet been repaired, a lot of small jungle grows : it is very difficult to keep this down as there are so many open joints and lodgments, in which vegetation may take root. I have, therefore, asked the Executive Engineer, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, to order an estimate to be prepared showing the cost of repairing and terracing, in a similar manner as those on the north side, the seven vaults in the centre and 27 domes on the south side. Eight domes are broken on the south side, but all the others and the vaults are perfectly sound. In addition to the above estimate I have asked him to order another for restoring the tops of the 15 broken domes. This should not cost much, as the domes are quite small and in all cases the lower rings are in good order. However, before definitely deciding whether to recommend the restoration of these domes, as I do the repairs to the northern domes and vaults, I am

desirous of knowing first, what the estimated cost will be. It will certainly be an improvement to have all the domes complete, but the cost may necessitate the postponement of this work till conservation works elsewhere of a more urgent nature have been completed. I was shown an estimate prepared by the sub-overseer which amounted to a very big sum. It included a large sum for the renewal of brick work and for rule pointing in cement; in addition to the restoration of the broken domes and repairing and terracing the others. It is, of course, an impossible estimate, containing as it does several quite unnecessary items.

Murshidabad District.

36. **Katra—Mosque and Tomb of Murshid Kuli Khan.**—I have issued a Conservation Note on this place and have also countersigned an estimate for Rs. 1,525 for its repairs. I suggested in my Conservation Note that the Nawab of Murshidabad might be asked to keep the mosque in order. He already provides for the upkeep of the tomb. Annually he gives a sum to the Public Works Department for conserving what is known as the *Nizamat Tombs*, and it seems to me that if this sum were slightly increased it would also serve to keep the mosque and its compound, etc. in order, after they have once been put into more or less good condition. On my visit I found some of the worst of the jungle being cut, as His Excellency the Governor was expected to inspect the place. The jungle was previously cut, I was informed, on the occasion of Lord Curzon's visit. It is, of course, impossible to expect an old building in a jungly district like Murshidabad to stand if the jungle is cut as rarely as is the case here. And another point—it is no use cutting, all roots should be got out or poisoned. My note therefore recommends the entire eradication of jungle and a few minor repairs. The structures themselves are of no great architectural merit, but the place is of sufficient historical interest to warrant the upkeep of the buildings as a memorial of past historical events.

37. **Raghunathganj—Mosque at Baliaghata.**—This mosque is quite an ordinary small three-domed building of brick plastered, and with a small courtyard in front. There are absolutely no interesting features about it. It is in very good repair, having just been thoroughly restored by the people. I was told that it was built in the time of Shah Shuja, but in its present appearance there is little that would lead one to credit the statement. My object in visiting the place was on account of the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle's report on the present state of monuments dated 18th July 1912, in which the mosque was declared to be getting into a bad state of repair. No attention by Government need in future be paid to this structure.

Mymensingh District.

38. **Astogram—Kutub Mosque.**—The village of Astogram is in the south-east corner of the Kishoreganj Subdivision. Kutub, who has given his name to the mosque, was, I was informed, the first fakir of the mosque. His grave is 100 feet from the building and is an entire ruin. There are also four brick tombs on the south side of the mosque, which, it was stated, are graves of subsequent fakirs. The building is a brick erection and dates back, judging from its appearance, to the middle of the seventeenth century. The bricks are of moderate size and the buildings, of which the internal measurement is 36 feet by 16 feet 9 inches, with 4 feet 6 inches walls, was at one time plastered, but all the plaster has now come off. There are five domes, one large central one carried on two cross arches, and two smaller on each side. In the back of west wall are three mihrabs. The mode of decoration on them is chiefly projecting brick work, though the central one has some carved bricks round it and a cusped arch in brick. Two small niches are on either aide of the middle mihrab. There are three entrances on the east front and two on each side. All are simple round-headed openings with

similar decoration, both inside and out, to that round the mihrabs. The central eastern entrance is rather more decorated than the others and has some carved brick work outside. The walls are quite plain inside, but outside they are divided into two rows of large panels. Four turrets, two of which have almost totally gone, stand at the corners. On the west side about 12 feet of walling at the back of the central mihrab is projected about 18 inches, and two turrets, which are now fallen, formerly stood at the exterior corners. On all four sides the curved Bengali cornice appears. In a Conservation Note I have made a number of recommendations for preserving the place.

Rangpur District.

39. **Baradargah—Darga of Shah Ismail Gazi.**—In a printed letter to Government I have made various suggestions with regard to the conservation of the tomb. The monument is not particularly interesting, but seems worthy of preservation for the fact that not much is required to be done, and that it is about the only monument of any antiquity in the District. The structure is oblong in shape, built of brick plastered, and measures 40 feet 6 inches by 20 feet 6 inches. In date I should say it is between 200 and 250 years old. Ismail Gazi was a Pathan General and is said to have done battle with *Rajah Bhaba Chandra* during the reign of the *Emperor Hossain Shah.* The present tomb, therefore is either a second erection over his grave or a later memorial. The tomb stands on a plinth about 3 feet high, and a small courtyard is situated in front on the same level. On the sides and front of the yard is a wall about 6 feet 6 inches high. The building is quite ordinary. Three doorways in front give access to the inside. Inside, the space is divided into three rooms with barrel vaults, in the centre room of which is the *Dargah.* Small, low, round-headed openings lead from one chamber to another and there are similar doorways in the two side walls. The exterior front is decorated in squares, in each square being a different plaster design. The central entrance is cusped, but the other two entrances are similar to the side wall openings. A simple cresting runs along the top, and four small pinnacles are situated one at each corner of the building.

40. **Bhandabari—Temple of Bagdevi.**—The present structure, or rather the remains of it, is quite modern, certainly not more than 100 years old. It is an oblong building, measuring 27 feet wide by 21 feet 6 inches deep, including the verandah, and built of largish-sized bricks plastered. The roof has disappeared and the three small arches of the verandah have fallen. There is now no decoration on the building and there is nothing worth preserving. The image of the goddess *Bagdevi* now measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is kept in a mud hut close by, together with an image of *Kali. Bagdevi* is said to have been the household god of Rajah Bhaba Chandra, whose capital was situated about 5 miles from the present temple and was called Bhaba Chandrapat. He probably lived about 650 years ago. There are several traditions about this Rajah and the goddess, how that she cursed him for an indiscretion, and how he likewise cursing her said that she would suffer a slow decay through the ages, until she would wear out altogether. This process of wearing out is apparently still in progress. I cannot recommend that any public money be expended on this place

24-Parganas.

41. **Basirhat—Shahi Mosque.**—In an inscription it is stated that the mosque was built in 1466-67 A.D. by *Majlis-ul-Moazzem-al-Mokarrem Majlis-i-Azam.* The date given in the List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal is 1305 A.D. The building has been very much restored by the people and many of its features have been obliterated. The whole of its east front has been plastered over as has also the interior, which is now quite spoiled. The back and two sides, beyond a certain amount of the mortar smearing, have had little attention paid to them. Wood grills painted green have

been put into the four windows (two each in the north and south walls). The tops of the four corner turrets have been restored. The mihrabs have also been remodelled and look horrible. The mosque is situated within a large compound, in which is also a tank. The building is constructed of brick, the lowest three feet of which is built of very close or fine jointed brick work, and above that the bricks are rather larger with much wider joints between them. The structure is roofed with six domes, which are supported in the middle of the building by two Hindu columns. The Bengali style of curved cornice has been used. The place may be said to be in good constructional condition, except that a few bits of jungle are in evidence; some loose bricks should be reset and some joints ought to be filled. I do not recommend that Government should trouble itself about the mosque—too much damage by ignorant but well meaning restorers having now been done. If the place were deserted by the people, then would be the time for Government to step in and to remove all modern eyesores and to return the building more to its former state. As things are now, I should imagine that the people would object, if attempts were made to improve the place by the removal of plaster and other modern rubbish.

43. **Alipore—Temple of Radhanah.**—This structure was reported as being in need of repairs, hence my visit. I found a large temple of brick and plaster of no great antiquity, and in front of it a *nat mandir*, both within a courtyard. The temple is in fair order, only a little plaster in places being necessary. The roof of the *nat mandir* has gone and the building requires conservation. However, I do not consider that Government need move in the matter as neither the temple nor its *nat mandir* are of sufficient architectural value to warrant the expenditure of public funds on them.

43. **No. 7, Canal Road West—Kitabuddin Sarkar's Mosque.**—A large, almost modern brick building, which is now deserted and fast going to decay. It consists of a mosque with a covered court in front and various other small rooms and buildings attached. The structure is uninteresting and may be left to fall down.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Champaran District.

44. **Rampurwa—Asoka Column.**—The work of removing the two gigantic Asoka columns from the pits into which they had sunk has been completed. The undertaking has been long and difficult, especially as regards the largest and inscribed column. When one considers the difficulty of getting out these large columns from small pits with all our modern-day appliances, it makes one wonder how the stones were brought to the place from several hundred miles away and erected over 2,000 years ago. The columns now lie horizontally on a small mound, the larger column being now some 200 yards and the smaller about 50 yards from their former positions. The larger is in excellent condition for the whole of its length, but the smaller is somewhat broken. Over the centre of the larger column a small brick shed has been erected; this is to protect from the weather the long inscription, which is cut all round the circumference of the shaft. The building is quite simple and serves its purpose admirably. I think that possibly it might have looked better had it been constructed of stone, as it would then have been more in keeping with the columns. The total expenditure in connection with the work has been rather larger, about Rs. 10,000, but many and unexpected difficulties arose during operations which had not been accounted for in the first estimate for removing the columns.

Gaya District.

45. **Bodh-Gaya—Temple.**—This famous temple is in quite good order, and so also are the various other smaller buildings and the gardens around it.

46. That which struck me as being most needed in this place, is that a new sculpture shed should be erected. The present building is very small and by no means beautiful. In it cannot be displayed a quarter of the sculptures, very many of which lie on a platform to the south of the principal temple, and which anyone can remove at pleasure. Hundreds of others are stacked in heaps in the shed. Should it be decided at a future date to continue excavations, the existing structure will almost certainly have to be dismantled. as it is situated where excavations are most likely to be undertaken. In addition to the above reasons for building a new shed is the fact that the present one is not ever burglar-proof : anyone can easily climb in over the railings, which are set in the openings, and take whatever he likes.

47. **Gaya.**—Some of the temples in the town are of moderate antiquity, but there is nothing of particular note, with the exception of the *Vishnupad temple*, which is the principal shrine, and is modern. It is built of stone and the design is not at all bad. The temple authorities look after it and keep it in order. In its compound are a great number of images built into shrines ; the execution of some of them is good, but all are being ruined by successive coats of vermilion paint. Several other temples are built of stone and it would appear that in some old materials, probably Buddhist, have been used in their construction. As a whole they are small and dirty. A temple near the *Rukmini tank* seems to be the most worthy of preservation, but I do not recommend its conservation until the many more urgent works in the Province have been disposed of.

48. **Konch—Temple at**—This is quite an interesting temple, but it is difficult to say whether it is very old or only fairly so.* It is a brick built building about 25 feet square and appears, except on the front, to stand on a four feet plinth. In reality it possesses no platform, and the interior of the shrine is level with the ground outside. The temple is of two floors, the lower one being entered by a simple stone doorway with no sculpture or decoration, and possibly modern. Above the doorway is a small square opening or window. Inside is a lingam and several old sculptures. It is ceiled with a coved or barrel vaulted roof. There is no means of access to the room above, except by mounting a ladder. One enters through a triangular opening into the square room, which possesses no ceiling, except the corbelled out brick courses of the *Sikhara*. For the first ten feet the walls are vertical, then commences the gradual diminishing of the space in pyramidal form. The walls at the ground level appear to be nearly eight feet in thickness. Outside, the structure mounts almost vertically with a slight tendency to lean inward for about 25 feet. The flat faces are often broken by mouldings, formed generally by corbelled out or receding brick work. No bricks are moulded. Above the tower gradually mounts up in a graceful curve and on arriving at a considerable height suddenly stops with the appearance of having been cut off short of its total height. A small square erection with a dome and an octagonal pinnacle stands on the top. The faces of the *Sikhara* are very simply ribbed, and there is a small design in plaster on each side. On the back side (east) some of the ribs and outer brick work have fallen, and only the plain under brick work is visible. Running up on both sides of the angles of the tower are small replicas of the temple. The whole building is plastered. The temple has lately been put into thorough repair by the Public Works Department on behalf of the 9-anna Tikari Raj. I do not know what the place looked like before, but repairs appear to have been well done.

49. There are a number of quite good sculptures leaning against the front of the temple. There are also a quantity of stone columns near, which probably belonged to some shrine of greater antiquity than the present structure, but which also were once standing in front of this temple as part of the porch.

Patna District.

50. **Bihar—Syed Ibrahim's Tomb.**—An estimate which contained several items which seemed to be unnecessary having been received, I paid

* Dr. Bloch puts it at about 1450 A. D. (*vide* Annual Report, Eastern Circle, p. 13, for the year ending 1902). From the style I consider that the date is not far wrong.

a visit of inspection. The tomb measures about 30 feet square and is a plain red brick erection with two entrances. It is roofed with a concrete dome. There is absolutely no decoration on the building. I have recommended that wire doors be erected in the openings in order to keep out bats and birds.

51. **Tomb of Saraf-ud-din.**—I was informed that Government was to be asked to subscribe to the repairs to existing structures and to the erection of new buildings in connection with this tomb. In my opinion it is unnecessary for Government to move in the matter Repairs to some of the buildings are certainly required, but all are small repairs, which the tomb authorities can easily afford to do themselves, and which ought to be done before they think of erecting new buildings. Possibly advice to the effect might be given to the people. There is nothing of much architectural interest at this place. The tomb of Saraf-ud-din is most unpretentious. It lies in the middle of a courtyard and is just a simple grave of brick and plaster, and is surrounded by several other similar graves, said to be those of relations. He is apparently a much reverenced saint and a *melâ* is held annually some time in September in his honour. The *Idghar* built by *Habil Khan* in the reign of Shah Jahan is in fair order, though a length of railing in front has fallen and needs repair. An inscription, which gives the date of this building, has been whitewashed and is now not very distinct. The *mosque* is said to have been erected in 1569. It is quite a simple three domed whitewashed structure. The cross arches are cracked, owing to the slight sinking of the west wall, otherwise the building is in good repair. A well executed inscription, about 4 feet by 2 feet, with one corner broken off, stands leaning against a wall in a small court near the tomb. A building at the back of the *Idghar* known as the *Karbala*, in which the *Tajia* is kept, needs jungle clearing. There are many rubbishy buildings, which could be removed with advantage. Some branches of a tree near the main entrance gateway need pruning back or they may do damage.

52. There are several other mosques and tombs in *Bihar*, but they appear to be well looked after and do not call for Government aid. The *Fort* is past repair, practically nothing of it now exists.

53. **Patna.**—Considering its size, wealth and at one time importance, Patna is wonderfully short of ancient monuments above ground. There may be a mine of historic buildings below ground, which it is hoped Dr. Spooner's excavations will bring to light, but as far as I can discover there are no existing structures of greater antiquity than from three to four hundred years.

54. The mosque known as Sher Shah's Mosque is probably the oldest building in the city. It is constructed of brick and plaster and is whitewashed in front and inside. The building is a solid looking edifice and is square on plan. The centre is domed with a large dome and at each corner are smaller domes. The spaces between the small domes are roofed each with three parallel vaults running from the walls to the centre. There is no decoration worth noticing. Plaster is needed in places and the outside of the back and side walls require attention. However, I do not think that Government need at present move in the matter.

55. **The Chamni Ghat Mosque.**—This large mosque is built near the river and is in good repair. The remains of several Muhammadan buildings in the vicinity are past repair and are not worth conserving.

56. **Khajai Kalan's Mosque.**—Quite uninteresting and need not be troubled about. The remains of a Muhammadan tomb close by is past repair, only a few stone columns and a portion of walling held up by a large banian tree now exist.

57. **The temples of the Great and Little Patanesvari.**—Neither are of any interest architecturally; they are kept in order by the people. The former is constructed mostly of brick and plaster whitewashed; the latter of wood, coloured with vivid red and green paints.

58. **Mir Asaraf Shah Mosque.**—This is a three domed brick and plaster erection said to be about 300 years old. A small tank in front is the most interesting feature of the place.

59. Some 200 yards to the right of the main road through the *Chowk* are the extensive ruins of a *Muhammadan palace*. All the stone columns,

brackets, lintels, arches, etc., have been collected together in readiness for sale. I do not imagine that the buildings were of any particular interest, at any rate they are past conservation now. A deep stone-lined tank in connection with the palace is still in moderate order, though the water is filthy.

60. **The Maharudi Jehan Mosque** is entirely modern and there seems to be plenty of money for its unkeep.

61. **The Agam Kuan.**—I have made recommendations for the conservation of this well, and repairs are now being undertaken. The well is circular, about 20 feet in diameter, with an octagonal wall about ten feet high by four feet thick above the ground level. In each face is a circular headed window or opening. The whole is built of bricks of various sizes and thickness, and is of Muhammadan construction.

62. **Tomb of Pir Shah Arzani.**—The buildings connected with this tomb are of no architectural value. There is, however, a well, which though now out of working order is rather interesting. The method of drawing water appeared to me to be original, at any rate for this part of the country. Bullocks are attached to a horizontal arm sticking out from a vertical post, which hangs from the rafters of the shed constructed over the well. By an arrangement of several wooden cog-wheels, all located up in the roof of the shed, the rope to the end of which a bucket is attached is drawn up from the well, and winds itself round a wood drum.

63. **Tomb of Pir Bahor.**—This is a most filthy place. The tomb is in a small chamber partly beneath the ground ; this may be the original building. Above is an entirely modern erection. No architectural interest attaches to the structure.

64. **The Harman or Sikh Temple.**—Apparently this is a Patna 'show place' for a visitors' book is kept. It is the birth-place of the *Guru Gobin Singh*, and visitors are shown the room, in which he was born. All the buildings are of modern construction and there is no shortage of money for their upkeep.

65. A small *stone mosque*, the only one of that material in Patna, stands on the left of the road half way between Bankipore and Gulzarbagh Opium Factory. It is in good order and is whitened all over. It is supposed to be one of three mosques built of similar materials at the same time, the others being situated at *Kumrahar*, half a mile away, and at *Hajipur*, on the other side of the Ganges in Muzafiarpur district. That at Kumrahar, however, is quite an ordinary three domed structure of brick and plaster and of no interest particularly. I do not know what the *Hajipur* mosque is like.

66. **Bankipore—The Gola or Granary.**—This is kept in repair by Government and is in good order. The only use that is made of it now is for the storage of furniture ; an ignorant native has been heard to inform some one that that was the reason for its original construction.

Shahabad District.

67. **Deo-Banarak—Ruined temples at**—My object in visiting this place was to inspect the site of the proposed shed for containing sculptures. The shed since my visit has been constructed. The two brick temples now in existence are in a very ruinous state and quite past conserving. There were at one time probably others, but all trace of them has now vanished. Quite a number of well sculptured idols are lying about, and a few stone *mandapa* columns, two of which are inscribed, are in front of one of the temples. Everything of value will now be placed in the shed and will be taken care of.

68. **Sassaram.**—In a Conservation Note I have made a number of recommendations for repairs and improvements in connection with all the ancient monuments in this town. On my visit I went in company with Dr. Marshall, Director-General of Archæology in India, who was anxious to see for himself whether there was any foundation for the reports that the Tomb of Sher Shah was not attended to properly and was in danger. I think that he came away entirely satisfied that everything is all right.

69. **Sher Shah's Tomb.**—In the Annual Report for this Circle for the year 1910-11, Dr. Spooner reported that stones had commenced to fall from the dome. A gigantic wood scaffolding has been erected and I have inspected the places from which stones have fallen. As I had surmised, the whole cause of damage is the rusting of the iron dowels with which the stones are joined together. The dowels having rusted cause the stones to crack, and there being nothing to support them they flake off, and pieces drop to the ground. The dome itself is of concrete, several feet thick, with a veneer of stone slabs six inches thick over the surface of the interior. If the whole of the stone veneer work were to become dislodged there would be absolutely no cause for alarm as the general stability of the structure would be unaffected. The root of the evil is the fact that the dowels are of iron instead of bronze or copper, which do not corrode. This is not an isolated instance of stones falling from a dome ; it has been known to happen to buildings all over the country, and the cause can always be found in the use of iron dowels. In all other respects this tomb is in excellent order.

70. I have made suggestions for improving the approach to the tomb. At present it is very unworthy of this imposing monument. I hope shortly to submit plans, showing how the existing steep and narrow flight of steps from the causeway to the tomb can be altered and improved. At the same time I shall submit drawings indicating how the land end of the causeway can also be remodelled. In my Conservation Note I have also suggested that the tank retaining wall shall be brought to light again. Since the wall was erected, the tank has increased in size as it is now seen under water at distances varying from four to eight feet from the bank. The wall for the greater portion appears to be in good order, and it should only be a matter of slightly raising it and filling in behind with earth. Paving for a few feet back from the water might also be done, so that earth is not washed into the tank by the rains. By carrying out this work interest in the place would, in my opinion, be greatly enhanced.

71. I do not think that persons should be permitted to cultivate land between the roadway and the tank, as is now the case along part of the east side. The practice should be discontinued. We shall soon have vegetable gardens all round the tank, which will considerably detract from its picturesqueness.

72. **Hasan Sur Shah's Tomb.**—As the above, this tomb also is in excellent repair. The same, however, cannot be said of its compouud wall, along some parts of which repairs are badly required. In my Conservation Note I have discussed how these repairs may be done. The fact, that, on the outside for considerable lengths houses have been erected right up against the wall, and use it as one of their walls, is rather a difficulty. In places these houses have even been built on the plinth, which is 10 feet wide along part of the wall. Personally I should like to see every house that abuts the wall removed. Besides making it then possible to repair the wall properly, it will also be possible to have a wide road instead of the narrow lane, in which two vehicles are unable to pass each other. Thus by the removal of these houses at least two important advantages will be gained, not to mention the possibility of improved sanitation for that part of the town, and the exposing of the whole length of old walls and their gateways, which are now entirely shut out from view.

73. **Selim Shah's Tomb.**—Like *Sher Shah's Tomb* this is also built in the middle of a large tank. It was never completed, in fact it did not rise to more than about 15 feet. From what exists I should imagine that it was going to be a fine building somewhat similar to that of *Sher Shah.* There is an interesting stone causeway, which, when the more important works at Sassaram have been completed, might be conserved.

74. **Alawal Khan's Tomb.**—This tomb was thoroughly repaired last year and everything now is in a secure condition. The buildings consist only of a walled compound with a decorated gateway. In the west wall is a mihrab, and chattris on brackets projecting externally are on the top. In the corners formed by the north and south walls with the west wall were small two-storied buildings. That in the north-western corner is fairly complete, but the other has gone.

75. **Rohtas Fort.**—I was very glad to see how exceedingly well the Public Works Department attend to all the buildings here. Footpaths, which lead to the various points of interest, are also kept in good order as far as is possible. The officers in charge of this place are to be congratulated on their care and trouble, as it necessitates a good deal of bother to reach the summit of the hill, on which the fort is situated. I have submitted a Conservation Note to Government, in which I have recommended a few small repairs to various structures within the fort. All the principal buildings are in good order, and it is only here and there that I have noticed that by repairing open joints or small cracks the general stability of an edifice may be improved ; or by fixing a loose or missing stone or by doing a little plastering the appearance of a building may be enhanced. Jungle is fairly rampart, but laudable efforts are made to keep it from the important buildings.

ASSAM.

Kamrup District.

76. **Gauhati.**—I was a little disappointed on my visit to the monuments in and near Gauhati. I had rather expected to find quite a number of old and interesting temples, but on my arrival at each successive temple I saw, as a rule, signs that there had once been an old building but now a quite new or comparatively modern structure occupied the site of the older one. There is not a single really old temple in the vicinity of *Gauhati*. One *Kalapahar*, who was formerly a Hindu but became converted to the Muhammadan faith, did all the damage and has only left us quantities of broken sculptures and carved stone work. All the modern temples are of brick and stucco : they are for the most part designed after the *Ahom* style, but are debased and of very little interest. The large temple on the *Kamakhya Hill* a couple of miles out of *Gauhati*, is perhaps the most interesting. I was not permitted to enter it, so cannot say what its interior is like, beyond the fact that it is very dark and dirty. I was informed, however, that inside there is somt stone work, which very probably is part of an older temple, for the presene one exteriorly is only of brick and plaster. An interesting feature of this temple is that the pilgrim shed, which in most other Assamese temples is of corrugated iron, in this case is *pucca*, and in construction of the same date as the rest of the buildings. Most of the temples here are in fair order and do not call for Government aid. I have issued a Conservation Note, in which I have drawn attention to several small items of repair work, which appeared to me to be required, with regard to the rock sculptured image of *Vishnu* and the inscriptions on the road to *Pandua*, etc. I might enter into a long description of all the temples, but it does not seem worth while as all are modern and several consist of nothing more than huts with corrugated iron roofs.

77. **Hajo.—Temple of Hayagriva Madhava.**—This temple is the oldest in these parts, and I believe the most important from a religious point of view after the *Kamakhya temple* at *Gauhati*. Repairs were undertaken by the Public Works Department in 1903-04. The structure is mostly of stone, being one of the few in the district that have escaped the devastator's hands. I have recommended a few repairs and have suggested that a quantity of cement pointing with rule joints shall be raked out. I do not know how necessary it was to plaster the exterior, but at any rate in the former repairs a good deal was done. I can imagine that the new orange coloured plaster must have looked horrible against the old black plaster and stone work. Luckily now it has toned down a good deal, but there are still patches of this bright coloured stuff to be seen. The temple cannot be said to be a great architectural success, but it is interesting and there are some nicely sculptured elephants along the plinth.

78. **Kedarnatha Temple.**—This temple is also constructed of stone, at least the egg-shaped dome and tower, which contains the shrine are of that material. This part of the temple is rather interesting, though the other buildings connected with it are unworthy of notice. It is difficult to decide if

this is the original temple, or the original re-built, but I am inclined to favour the latter hypothesis, as several minor details, such as moulding and decorations do not agree, and it would seem that a stone had sometime got into the wrong place. The temple or its tower is of more interest than the general run of temples in *Kamrup* and is worthy of preservation.

79. The other temples at Hajo are quite modern and may be left.

80. **Poa Mecca Mosque and the Tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din.**—The local Muhammadans have requested Government to do necessary repairs (or rebuilding of the mosque, which it would amount to) through lack of local funds. I visited these places and found that the former is practically an entire ruin and architecturally of absolutely no interest. Inside is an inscribed granite block measuring 5 feet by 1 foot by 9 inches high, which states that the mosque was built at a date corresponding to 1657. From its appearance, however, I should imagine that it was erected at a considerably later date. The structure is quite small. It is constructed of brick, and had three small entrances, three domes and four corner turrets; the domes and turrets are now fallen It is much covered with jungle and not worth repairing. In my opinion Government need do nothing on an archæological score. The tomb, which stands in front of the mosque, is an ordinary grave with no building over it. It is built of stone plastered. Some of the stones have got a little out of place and the plaster is peeling off. As repairs will only cost a few rupees I have recommended that they shall be undertaken, not because the monument has any architectural value, but because the tomb is that of a Governor who represented the short Muhammadan rule in this part of Assam.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

Akola District.

81. **Barsi Takli—old temple at**—This is quite a small temple as is usually the case in the style of temples known in Berar as *Hemadpanthi*. It is built, however, on a different plan to others that I have seen. Instead of entering the *mandapa* at the end as is usual, in this temple the doorway is at the side (north). The *mandapa* inside is almost square, but a little longer from east to west : at the west end of it is the square *cella* connected to it by a small ante-chamber. Exteriorly the *mandapa* is rectangular on plan and the *cella* is star shaped. The north side of the porch is open, but has a dwarf wall of about half the height between the floor and the beams which are carried on short stumpy columns standing on a stone seat inside it. The outside of this wall leans or slopes slightly outwards, and for decoration has a design rather like a row of balusters. It reminded me somewhat of the back of an ekka. Above the entrance and along the whole of this open side is a *chajja* exactly like a sheet of corrugated iron about four inches thick. The ceiling of the *mandapa* is carried on four highly decorated columns, which support beams, and in the form of a square. It is very much decorated with several rows of cusping design slightly sloping upwards towards the beams carried on the columns. The central portion is ceiled likewise, but the rows of cusping are circular on plan, and are one on top of the other, gradually advancing inwards in dome-like form. A flat arcaded design is executed on the east and south sides. The outside has weathered extraordinarily badly ; many of the stones now appear like large blocks of mud. There is quite a quantity of figural sculpture, which is exceptional in this style of temple. Repairs have been done here by the Public Work's Department.

82. The village possesses another temple—a Siva one, which is religiously the most important. It is of no interest, except that it is constructed on three sides of, and on the top of, an old stone temple. Unless the modern brick erection can be removed altogether I do not consider that it is necessary to do anything in the way of conservation. The old temple is quite simple inside, the outside except the porch, which is carried on columns, is no longer visible. The *fort wall* is almost entirely gone. The *mosques* in the

village are uninteresting. *Suleman Khan's tomb* is a square stone erection on a platform. Towers stand at the corners. At the present day nothing above 12 or 14 feet exists; possibly it was never completed. Five tombs are situated within.

83. **Patur—Caves at**—These two caves, which face east and are divided each into two parallel chambers by piers, measure respectively 40 feet 8 inches by outer chamber 10 feet 7 inches, inner chamber 13 feet 3 inches, and 30 feet 10 inches by outer chamber 9 feet 10 inches inner chamber 20 feet 4 inches. At the back of each is another small chamber, which one ascends by four steps. The southern one is about 11 feet square and the northern 9 feet 6 inches square. These caves are separated by 36 feet of rock, and at either end (north and south) separated from them are two other small caves. There is no decoration, the only attempt at such being a chamfer on the edge of the piers. Two piers carry the fronts in each cave, and likewise the same number make the divisions between the chambers. The two front piers and one dividing pier of the northern cave have now gone. There are several inscriptions.

84. The village of *Patur* is also known as *Patur Sheikh Babu*, named after a saint, whose tomb now rests in an uninteresting modern building, to which is attached a mosque. The tomb of *Nona Sahib* is also a comparatively new structure of brick. It is situated within a bastioned wall, through which it is approached by a large gateway.

85. **Sirpur—Temple of Antariksha Parasvanath.**—There are two temples of this name in the village. The most important religiously is that situated in the middle of the village. A very sacred Jain image is enshrined within, but Europeans are not permitted to view it. When I was there a lawsuit was in progress to decide whether the idol ought or ought not to wear clothes. All that I was permitted to view is fairly modern and of no value, though, it is possible that below the part that I saw—the vaults, where the image is enshrined—may be of earlier date. It is to this place that one is immediately conducted if one asks for the temple of *Antariksha Parasvanath.*

86. The other temple which is of much greater importance from an architectural or archæological point of view, stands outside to the west of the village. It faces west and consists of a large square walled in *mandapa* with doorways on the north, south and west sides, and a shrine on the east. Exteriorly the shrine is star-shaped on plan, and inside it is square. It is connected to the *mandapa* by an ante-chamber. In front of the north and south doorways are porches, and there was formerly one also before the western entrance, but it has now gone. The *sikhara* has disappeared as has also the top part of the *mandapa*, which probably was roofed in very flat pyramidal form and carried a *chajja* around it. I am inclined to think that the *sikhara* was never completed. On the top of the stone-built shrine above the cornice is the commencement of a brick tower in a considerably later style, and a *kutcha* parapet walling has been constructed round the *mandapa*. I was unable to see the roof, and think it is possible that, if this parapet were removed, the original roof might appear to view. The interior is interesting, but possesses no unusual features from the ordinary type of *Hemapanthi* temple. Four columns support the roof of the *mandapa*. The ceiling is something after the style of that of the *mandapa* of the temple at *Barsi Takli* described above, only that it is much simpler and has no cusped design on it. An interesting stone gateway leads into the temple compound. In a Conservation Note I have made recommendations for repairing the temple and gateway. Both are in very fair condition, but several small works are required to set it in complete order.

Buldana District.

87. **Kothali.**—The two temples at the village have both been repaired at Government expense. The larger, in the village, is in need of slight attention, but the smaller temple known as the *Chintamoni* situated to the south-east is in excellent repair. Both are of the *Hemapanthi* class. The large temple consists of three shrines with one central *mandapa*, the

entrance to which is on the east. The smaller has only one shrine with a pillared porch in front. In the repairs no attention was given to colouring the new cement on the roofs of the temples to match the weathered walls. The temples now appear rather like cakes with white sugar on their tops.

88. **Rohankhed—Mosque at**—This handsome little mosque is now in excellent order, having been repaired by Government, and no conservation is required beyond what should be undertaken as annual repairs. The mosque at *Fatehkelda* in the same district is very nearly a duplicate of this one. The mosque under review is situated at the western end of a compound, surrounded on all four sides by a high wall with a battlemented cresting. This wall is very thick, and arched alcoves are set in it all round the exterior. There is quite a wide plinth along the top, and round the interior is a three feet high platform or seat, also of considerable width. The gateway is in the southern wall, and might be described as a porch rather than a gateway. There are large arches on the east, west and south sides, and on the north in the thickness of the wall is the doorway. Steps lead up to this porch on the outside, and after the entrance is passed others descend into the court-yard. Above the doorway is a three light window projecting a little from the wall and supported on brackets. The window lights a small chamber, which in depth is only the thickness of the compound wall. A *chajja* runs round the whole structure and formerly pinnacles stood at the four corners. The interior view of the gateway is especially pleasing. A small fountain tank with no fountain is placed centrally with the gateway and the mosque in the middle of the court. The mosque is a six domed structure, with two columns in the centre. The centre back dome is higher than the others and mounts into a small tower well above the roof. In front are three pointed arches with medallions in their spandrels. A square tower stands at each of the four corners and small square kiosks surmount them. A *chajja* carried on brackets runs along the front over the arches and is stoped against the towers ; a medallion is placed between each bracket. Above the *chajja* is a handsome cresting, much of which is now unfortunately broken. Five steps lead from the court into the mosque. In the centre of the west wall is the mihrab, which is quite simply decorated, and in the other two western bays and also the two bays on the north and south sides are arches. Inscriptions are placed over the mihrab and over the compound entrance. The back and sides of the exterior are quite plain. The building is constructed of a greenish black-stone.

89. The other buildings here are uninteresting. The *Kaleshwar* temple is partly old work, but now modern additions, which are crumbling badly, have spoiled it and have almost entirely blotted out the ancient portions.

Damoh District.

90. **Badgawan—Temple at**—This place is about seven miles from *Nohta*. Here are situated the remains of one Brahmanical temple and the complete ruins of several others. Much of the stone from these ruins has now been taken away ; some is used in the construction of houses in the village, some in building a ghat for the tank and still more has been carried further. The one standing temple is now a hopeless ruin. Practically the whole of its outside facing stone has fallen, and it is now only balanced on the four pilasters which were originally inside, in the corners of the shrine. The structure is interesting, as it shows clearly the method of constructing this kind of temple. All the external work is built entirely apart from the interior, as is evinced by the fact that the whole of the exterior, walls and all, have fallen and gone and yet the interior, including the internal stone work of the *sikhara*, which is carried on a large flat stone set on the capitals on the four pilasters, yet remains. The temple, however, is not worth preserving, as absolutely no architectural features exist now, and it is besides in a very tottering condition.

91. **Nohta—Temple at**—This little temple is now in excellent order. It had to be to a great extent rebuilt owing to its ruinous condition, but the work has been very well done and anyone not knowing that it has been

dismantled would have supposed that it was always in its present state. This is a very complete specimen of about the twelfth century temple. All its parts are intact. The *cella* roofed by the *sikhara* with the *amalaka* and *kalasa* surmounting it is in position. The *mandapa* before the *cella* is also intact, it even possesses its roof stones, which in so many Central Provinces temples have gone. On the top of it is a small *amalaka* and urn. A porch stands in front of the *mandapa*, and the whole is set on a high platform. During the past year a dry stone wall has been erected to form an enclosure for the building and to keep cattle away from it. The temple is highly decorated with sculptures and arabesques. The *mandapa* and porch are both open ; the former, however, has a dwarf wall round it, on which pillars, which help to support the roof, stand. Twelve curved columns also stand in the *mandapa* and carry beams laid from one to the other. In every respect this is a very pleasing little temple and well worth visiting. For anyone with a motor car it is easily reached, being situated on the side of the Damoh-Jubbulpore road only 13 miles from Damoh.

92. **Singorgarh—Fort.**—Of this old Fort nothing worthy of conservation remains. It is situated in the hills, which separate the present districts of Damoh and Jubbulpore and is of very considerable size. Not much of the wall now exists ; it was only constructed with rubble stone and possesses no architectural features. The principal remains at the present date are—a large tank with a masonry *band*, a bastion with the ruins of a gateway, two large gateways, which lead into a small yard with no apparent exit, except of a narrow flight of steps, which mount up the side of a high and almost perpendicular revetment wall. On the top of the hill some two or three hundred feet above the latter gateways is the *mahal*, which is very much collapsed. It may have been a fairly interesting structure in its prime, but now only one large room or court, from which it is apparent that the building was in three floors, remains. On the summit of the hill there are also a platform, on which a temple probably once stood, and a dried-up tank with a *pucca* bottom. I tried to find two inscriptions mentioned by General Cunningham, but no one could give me any information concerning them.

93. **Hatta—Rangmahal Palace and Fort.**—Nothing of any value architecturally or archæologically appertains to the place. The buildings were erected as recently as the beginning of the last century, having been constructed by the Bundelas and improved or added to afterwards by the Mahrattas. The principal building inside the fort is the *Rangmahal Palace*. It is a largish building built of rubble and plaster, and in style follows the Bengali. A temple and another building are also situated within the fort ; they are of no interest. The fort wall has in many places collapsed : it is only of rubble construction and has several bastions both circular and square. A moat, partly artificial and partly natural, runs round the outside of the walls. This place is certainly not worth any expenditure of public money, except, perhaps, jungle might be kept away from the *Palace*, which is still in very fair condition.

94. **Jatashankar—Fort.**—This fort is similar in style to that at *Hutta* and was probably erected at about the same date. It is quite small, and is not much more than a dwelling house surrounded by a fort like wall. The principal entrance is on the north side. One passes through two gateways placed in the shape of an **L** to reach the interior : the outer or first gateway faces east and to second north. This entrance gives on to an oblong shaped court with a screen of buildings across the south side, in the centre of which is a larger doorway with balconies with Bengali roof on either side. There are buildings along the northern side also. Passing through the large doorway one comes to another court, which is nearly square, and on all sides of which are buildings. The structures appear to have been of three stories, the centre or first floor having been open with a screen in front. The whole fort is constructed with rubble and plaster except in the case of the screen above mentioned and the battlements, which are of plastered brick. On the south side are three circular bastions ; the two corner bastions stand slightly away from the walls and are connected with them by passages within high walls. In the south eastern bastion is a well, which is now silted up.

Round the well are four stories of passages with arcades before them with six arches in each arcade. It is now only possible to approach the lowest floor, which is below the ground level, as the passages to the other floors from the main fort have collapsed. At the north east and north-west angles of the fort are circular bastions and there is also one on the east side. A square bastion stands on the east and west sides. There are no noteworthy features about the fort, except the manner in which the pointed merlons of the battlements curve outwards like leaves. There is a feeble attempt at decoration on the outer gateway. The whole place is very *kutcha*; the walls and bastions are still in fair order, but the interior buildings are not good. Jungle is commencing to make itself felt, and if not destroyed will soon cause serious damage.

95. **Kanora-bari—Temple at**—The village of *Kanora-bari* or *Kanoda-bari*, as it is named in the District Gazetter, must have been about 150 to 200 years ago of considerable size, as evinced by the numerous small temples, etc., in the vicinity, but it has now dwindled down to only a few huts. There are also a number of *sati* stones about. Most of the buildings are fairly modern and not particularly interesting with the exception of a small *Brahmanical temple* near the only well, which the village appears to possess. This temple is much the same as others of the tapering *sikhara* type, so that it seems hardly necessary to describe it here, beyond saying that there is now no *mandapa* or porch if there ever were any, and that the only figural sculpture appears on the doorway; all the other sculpture of which the building is profusely decorated, being of geometrical and other designs. There are various broken pieces of figural sculpture lying about, and these probably adorned the niches. On one sculpture representing *Siva* was found a short inscription, which has not yet been properly deciphered. A tree, probably banian, has wrought a certain amount of havoc to the temple. It is now dead, but the stump still remains partially embedded in the plinth at the north-east corner. This tree has managed to thrust its way under the temple and has loosened all the stone work, the result being that having no mortar joints very many stone have got skewed round, and are at present not in a secure position on their beds and seem in rather a tottering condition. The whole of the east wall appears to have sunk. The cause of this is probably that the roots of the tree raised it up, and now that they are dead and have rotted away, the wall has sunk into the place they occupied. With the exception of the *kalasa* and *amalaka* and a certain amount of facing stone on the front (west) side, most of the stone work is still more or less in its proper position. I have recommended in a Conservation Note that the temple be put into a thorough state of repair.

96. **Sakhar—Temple at**—This temple is practically a complete ruin. The only thing, of any consequence which remains is the doorway between the *mandapa* and the shrine. The front (west) of this doorway is decorated with various sculptures. In the centre of the lintel is depicted a dancing *Siva*. There are also other figural sculptures on the lintel and down the jambs, and some arabesques also have been introduced on the latter. On no other part of the temple is there any carved work—all the walls being quite plain ashlar stone. The greater part of the building is not more than three feet high, but the division wall between the *mandapa* and shrine is still intact, and one roof stone over the shrine and half of one over the *mandapa* side are still in position. The building is quite small, the shrine measuring about 10 feet 9 inches square and the *mandapa* 9 feet 6 inches wide by 10 feet 8 inches long. The walls are 2 feet 3 inches thick. On the top of the shrine roof slab is a short inscription. Much of the fallen stone work has been removed from the site. The temple is past repair, though jungle might be kept away from it.

97. **Raneh—Matha.**—This structure is said to have been erected by a certain Chandel Rajput, whose name I was unable to discover, to commemorate a sacrifice made by him. It is a rectangular building of two floors and constructed with stone in mortar. The interiors of both stories are precisely similar. The internal measurements are about 30 feet 6 inches by 20 feet. Four piers consisting of solid blocks of stone 1 foot 1½ inches square are set in the centre at equal distances and carry stone beams,

which rest at the wall ends on pilasters of a similar width. On each pier and pilaster is a corbel capital. The ceiling of the ground floor or floor of the first floor and the ceiling of the first floor or roof consist of 36 large slabs of stone. A good deal of the facing stone has come away and has in places been repaired with brickwork. The entrance to the first floor is over that to the ground floor. To reach the former a stairway with a small landing at the top has been erected. The doorways are quite plain. There is no decoration on the building, except one column of the bowl design and a corbel capital at the south-west corner. A stone and wire fence has been set round the edifice; now much of the wire has gone.

98. In the village are a number of platforms with sculptures displayed thereon. These have all been brought from a ruined temple outside the village of which all that remains now, is a flat square carved stone on four columns, which are probably the ceiling stone and corner pilasters of the shrine. A hut has been erected over the remains and is used as a storage place for cowdung. All other stone has been removed and one can see it in use all over the village. There are a lot of *sati* stones scattered about, but I do not think that any are of great antiquity. At the entrance to the village is the ruin of a brick building, only the gateway which is fairly modern now exists. I was informed that it used to be a fort.

Jubbulpore District.

99. **Burgaon.**—Proposals having been made to conserve the *Vishnu Varaha Temple* at *Burgaon* in the *Murwara Tahsil*, I decided to visit it. On making enquiries as to where *Burgaon* was situated I found that its position seemed to tally with the *Burgaon* that I had visited previously and reported on in the Annual Report for 1911-12. However, I decided to visit the place, though I was suspicious that some mistake had arisen, for I could only remember one temple—*the Somnath.* I found that my surmises were correct—there is only one temple, the *Somnath temple*, which has somehow got described as the *Vishnu Varaha Temple*, and has been declared a protected monument under both names. Last year I prepared a conservation note, and an estimate for repairs to the temple has been received, but has been returned for slight alterations.

100. **Bilhari—Vishnu Varaha Temple.**—Bilhari is a veritable store-house of ancient remains, but hardly anything now remains in its original position. Carved columns and sculptures, both figural and decorative, are scattered all over the village. In very many instances old columns and other stones have been used in the construction of modern houses. A few of the old idols are still worshipped, but as a general rule they are just lying about uncared for. Besides the scattered remains of ancient temples, there are a number of temples of more recent construction. Many of them are now going to decay, but they are not of sufficient importance to warrant any steps being taken to preserve them. The only exception, however, is the temple known as the *Vishnu-Varaha.* The shrine of the temple is of comparatively modern construction, but the porch on the east side is built up of old columns, nearly all of which differ in design. It seems quite worth while to keep the temple in order, so that this collection of ancient columns may be preserved. Besides the columns there are two sculptures of very beautiful workmanship, built into the sides of the entrance to the shrine. Dr. Bloch in the Annual Report of the Department for 1907-08, has already described these two sculptures. There is also a quantity of well carved stone work lying about near the temple, which might be collected and brought on to the platform. I have recommended in a Conservation Note that, when this temple has been fenced round and put into order, many of the sculptures and columns, etc., scattered around the village, which are not worshipped or used for other purposes, should be collected and brought into this enclosure for safe keeping. As stated above, partically nothing remains where it was originally erected, so that in the removal of sculptures it cannot be claimed that ancient sites are being disturbed. In placing everything together within the protected area of the temple protection will be assured against

further use being made of old materials for building or other purposes. Very little is required in the way of conservation.

101. **Kari Talai and Karanpur.**—A Conservation Note on the ancient remains at these places has been prepared. All the fallen Brahmanical and Jain temples are situated on a low ridge running east and west between the above two villages. The temples are now mere heaps of stones, and it is quite out of the question to do anything to conserve them. However, there are lying about a number of images and decorative sculptures, which are certainly worthy of preservation. I have recommended that the large *Vishnu Varaha image*, which now stands with its nose tilted in the air on a very insecure platform, shall be set straight and that its platform be made safe. I have also suggested that a number of Jain figures and some small curved pyramids shall be erected on a platform; at present they are just lying about anywhere and are uncared for. Most of the figures are seated in the attitude of meditation, but one is a standing figure 6 feet 6 inches in height. The pyramids, which are each decorated in horizontal lines with hundreds of little seated figures, measure only 1 foot 9 inches high and are 1 foot 3 inches square at their bases.

102. **Purwa, near Garha—Narharpuri Gufa.**—This is no ancient monument at all and it was waste of time visiting it. The place is nothing more than a *sadhu's* cave, consisting only of a large boulder resting on two or three others and is a natural formation. The whole hill, on the top of which this *cave* is situated, is strewn with large boulders.

103. The two *Jain temples* on an adjoining hill are quite modern and of no importance architecturally.

Nagpur District.

104. **Nagpur—Stone circles at Junapani.**—I had expected to find a sort of *Stone hinge* here, but found on my arrival, that the *stone circles* consisted of no more than boulders averaging 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet in diameter, arranged in circles of about 30 feet diameter. This place and several others in the same district are supposed to be the sites of old cattle keepers' encampments. The stones were at the sides of platforms erected to stand their cattle on, to keep them from the damp earth. There was once a proposal to fence all these circles in, but they are certainly not worth the expense. Besides, here at Junapani they are already sufficiently fenced in being within the Nagpur Water Supply area.

105. **Ramtek—Shrine at**—Very little of the temple now exists and all the stone, except that which is still standing, has been taken away. The shrine contains an image of the *Trivikrama Avatara of Vishnu.* The building was constructed with a reddish stone, not the common red sandstone, but more of a blood colour. It must have looked very handsome when the structure was whole. The temple is of considerable antiquity, and it is unfortunate that more of it does not remain.

106. All the other temples on the Ramtek hill appeared to me to be modern, though it is possible that some of them may be moderately old. They have been, however, so covered up with plaster and whitewash that it is no easy matter to discern any trace of antiquity.

Nimar District.

107. **Asirgarh.**—This fort has only been evacuated for nine years, and it is wonderful to see into what a state the place has got. A racquet court in very fair order looks somewhat incongruous in the midst of jungle, long grass and dilapidated buildings. With the exception of erecting a protection over the inscriptions near the uppermost gateway and attending to the two cemeteries, no conservation work has been done here. In my opinion it would be a great pity to let everything go to decay. At present the fort walls which together with the mosque are the principal features of the place, are in very fair order. But to keep them thus all jungle, which is already

beginning to take root and which will very shortly commence to cause damage, must be eradicated. The mosque during the British occupation was used as a barrack; a quantity of modern additions should be removed from its vicinity and it should be brought back as much as possible to its original state. Amongst the modern additions are a large brick staircase on the east side leading up to a reading room on the roof of the mosque. I have written a Conservation Note, in which I have recommended the removal of both these eyesores and several other abominations of a similar description. This mosque is rather like the *Juma Masjid* at Burhanpur, but of smaller dimensions. The only other building of any interest in the fort is the Mahadeva Temple, from which jungle should be removed.

108. Other buildings below the fort in or near the village are the *Tombs of Shah Numa* and of *Shah Gohur*, another *Mahadeva Temple* an *Idgarh* and the *Lalbagh Mahal*, none of which are of much value.

109. **Nimbola—Colonel Fraser's Tomb.**—Colonel Fraser, commanding the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scotts, was killed in a sortie of the enemy, who were occupying Asirgarh about six miles distant, in 1819. His tomb consists of a small obelisk, on a square base, built of rubble and plaster, and erected within a small walled enclosure. It is now, owing to the encroachment of a river, on whose bank it is situated, in imminent danger of collapsing. An attempt has been made to revet the bank below the monument, but the work is of insufficient strength or magnitude to withstand the force of the river during the rainy season. The river in the dry season is entirely dried up. The Public Works Department Sub-divisional Officer showed me an estimate for five thousand rupees odd for erecting a stronger revetment wall. But, in my opinion, should this be built there would yet be every chance of the river eating behind it, when more outlay would be necessary. From an architectural point of view the tomb is not worth all the expenditure An alternative method of preserving the tomb, and one, which the Sub-divisional Officer assured me should not cost half the present estimate, is to divert the stream. At present its channel within two points not more than 100 yards apart is in the form of an S, and it is proposed to cut through the dry land between the bends and direct the course of the river into a straight line. This will leave the stream some 20 yards or more away from the old bank, on which the monument is standing. The earth taken from the new cutting can be built up against the bank and will form additional protection to the tomb. I have asked the Sub-divisional Officer to have an estimate prepared showing what this work will cost. It seems to me to be a much better idea than the revetment scheme, and if carried out should not be an ever-recurring expense. As lately as 1907 the officers of the 2nd Royal Scotts erected an inscribed marble tablet on the tomb. I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that it should be preserved if possible, as it is evident that, besides being the tomb of a British officer killed in battle, interest in it is still felt by the officers of his old regiment. These remarks have been embodied in a Conservation Note.

110. **Burhanpur.**—Since my last visit the *Tomb of Adil Shah* and the *Raja's Chhatri* have been repaired. Both are now structurally in good condition, but the former has some features missing, notably the greater part of the *chajja*. I have asked the Sub-divisional Officer, Public Works Department, to prepare an estimate for erecting a new *chajja*, as the building looks out of proportion without it.

111. An estimate for repairing the *Tomb of Nadir Shah* in the same compound as the above is in course of preparation. An estimste is also being got out for repairing *Bibi Sahib's Mosque*. It was not properly understood what was required here, but I have now explained to the Sub-divisional Officer what should be done. Two domes of this mosque have collapsed and I am desirous of saving the third, which is still comparatively safe but requires some attention. The tombs of *Shah Nawaz Khan* and *Shah Shuja* are in good repair requiring nothing more than Annual Repairs. In the *Jama Mosque* two windows on the north side and one on the south have been blocked up. If this brick work could be removed and instead iron grills, similar to those in the other windows, could be substituted, it would be an improvement. A very *kuccha* drain for roof water on a buttress (I believe it is intended for

both, though probably useless as either) has been constructed at the corners where the minars meet respectively the north and south walls. If a down pipe is necessary a good iron one would be less unsightly, or if it is necessary to have a buttress in this place, which I doubt, it would look better if it were constructed of stone and not of brick and plaster. In all other respects this mosque is in excellent order.

Saugor District.

112. **Bamora—Temple at**—Every scrap of facing stone, with the exception of a certain amount at the base, one corner rib and some carved stone near the doorway has collapsed. The rib is in a precarious condition being balanced only on one projection stone; it is bulging and will shortly fall. The *amalaka* and *kolasa* are, curiously enough, still in position. The doorway is elaborately carved but has been smeared with whitewash. The whole *sikhara* is now only a rough mass of stones, which stick out at every imaginable angle and look to have been thrown up and left just where they alighted. The porch or *mandapa* still exists, though several of the roofing stones are missing and one of the columns is fallen. The four columns. one of which has gone, nearest the door are of the urn or bell design; the other four are somewhat similar but without the bell. This porch is not in a very safe condition. I should not be surprised if it and the rest of the building collapsed altogether very shortly, and yet they may go on standing in their present precarious conditions for years more. Some of the fallen masonry has been used for constructing a small shrine close to the temple. I have recommended that the place be declared "protected" to save it from vandalism, but I do not think it it worth while spending a lot of money on its repairs. It must have been a handsome erection when complete, but is now a very sad ruin, though it is sufficiently whole to be still used for worship.

113. A *sati* stone stands near this tempple, and on the opposite side of the village is another small ruined shrine of no importance with a *Nandi* standing in front of it.

114. **Dhamoni—Fort.**—The buildings within the fort walls are uninteresting. There are only two: one, a structure like a three-domed mosque, but having its west wall open like the other sides, said to have been the kutcherry, and two, the palace now in rather a ruinous condition. The buildings are of rubble and plaster and the latter is designed on the common Bengali style. The walls with many bastions and two large entrance gateways are of more interest. They also are constructed with rubble, but are very massive and thick. In the old days this must have been a different place to assault as on two sides there are deep valleys from the sides of which the walls spring up. There is a lot of jungle, which would be most difficult to eradicate entirely; however I do not recommend that any work of this or any other description be undertaken at present.

115. **Tomb and Mosque of Baljati Sha.**—Both these structures stand on one rectangular platform with a small ornamental tank in the middle between them. The *tomb* is a simple square building of dressed stone with a single dome and a *chajja* round. Above the *chajja* the building becomes octagonal for a few feet and the dome springs from this octagon. A doorway under a small porch gives access to the building. There is no *pucca* tomb apparent inside, only a mound of soft dry earth being heaped in the centre. A large cloth hangs over the interior and helps to disguise the fact that the building is full of bats. Three small windows of two feet square, which ought to be wired, help to give light to the interior. *The mosque* is also quite a simple structure and constructed with similar materials to the tomb. It is seven bays wide and two deep, and on either side are a couple of small square chambers. At the north-east and south-east corners are minars, which look rather like light-houses. There is a row of six columns along the front carrying stone beams and six columns also stand down the centre of the building. The two structures are whitewashed but are otherwise in very fair condition. A Committee presided over by the Tahsildar of Banda sees to the upkeep of the buildings. They ought to be protected as they are of sufficient

value to warrant their preservation ; but as long as the people look after them properly, there is no need for Government to move in the matter of doing repairs.

116. The two Jain temples and a mediæval house near the above are of no particular interest, and may be left.

117. **Eran.**—I regret to have to report that practically the whole of one side of the gigantic image of the *Boar Incarnation of Vishnu* has weathered or peeled off. The fallen portion, which at its thickest, is not more than four inches through, now lies in two large slabs and several smaller pieces just where it fell at the feet of the statue. The surface, from which this has weathered is now a perfectly flat vertical plane. The rump of the animal also shows signs of weathering I am afraid. In a Conservation Note I have made suggestions for saving this latter and for refixing the former. The operation, however, if carried out, will necessitate the use of bronze bands, which will be somewhat unsightly, but even that, in my opinion, is better than that the stone should put off to any further extent. The two tall pillars also show signs of cracks. I do not consider that anything serious will happen yet, but to be on the safe side I have recommended that they be bound with bronze bands. All the other Gupta remains, which are now fenced in and looked after, are in good order. I found several sculptures, which are said to have been brought from the Gupta temples, near a ruined modern temple. They are no longer worshipped, so I have suggested that they be taken into the enclosure round the other Gupta remains. One figure is that of a *Boar-headed Vishnu.* There are also one figure each of *Nandi* and *Ganesh*, two *Narasinghas* and two female figures. About two miles from the Gupta enclosure is an old *Sati* stone dated 510 A. D. It has at one time been used as a *lingam*, but is no longer worshipped. It possesses a valuable inscription, which is now partly buried in the ground. Recommendations have been made concerning this stone.

118. **Garhpara—Fort.**—A short description of the building most worthy of notice—the *Shish Mahal*—is given in Cunningham, Volume X, page 29. The Fort, in which it is situated, is built on a low range of hills about five miles north from Saugor. It is approached by a stepped roadway, which leads up to a bastion, a rough gateway and a whitewashed temple on a platform. The walls, or such as there are, are of no interest. The Raja, a ruler of the Dangis, who built the place, does not appear to have troubled much about fortifications, and on the north side he entirely relied on a large lake to protect him from his enemies. Besides the *Shish Mahal* inside there is the remains of the Palace, which consists of two courtyards with two-storeyed buildings all round. The Palace is now in a ruinous state and architecturally is of no particular interest. However, I consider that it would be worth while to cut down the jungle growing in the courts and buildings, and to clear the place up a bit. Many parties come out from Saugor to visit the Fort ; and it would cost very little to make the Palace approachable for visitors' inspection. A rough pathway might be made from the *Shish Mahal* about 50 yards away to the Palace. I do not think that it is necessary to remove jungle from the out-buildings nor are any repairs needed to the Palace itself. The temple is in good order and is looked after by a Fakir. The gateway, bastion and steps are also in fair state of repair. I have written a Conservation Note on the place and in it have recommendations for the thorough repair of the *Shish Mahal.* It is not in very bad condition, but a lot of little things are required to put it into good order.

119. **Khimlassa.**—The village of Khimlassa is enclosed within a fortified wall built of stone rubble more or less coursed. It is now much ruined, of little interest and not worth repairing. In the centre of the village is a bastioned fort, also in most parts very ruinous and uninteresting. The gateway, however, deserves attention and should be kept in repair and free from whitewash and vegetation. The old wooden gates are still in position and form an interesting feature. The fort is now used as the Police lines, and also within it are various structures referred to below.

120. **The Dargah of the Panch Pirs.**—This is a stone Muhammadan building, measuring 28 feet 8 inches square. It was struck by lightning a

number of years ago, and is now open to the sky, only a few courses of the dome remaining. The structure stands on a plinth of plain coursed stone work with a simple coping. At the four corners of the building are piers about 10 inches square and in each side two other piers of similar dimensions. Round the base is an ornamental plinth about 1 foot 3 inches in height. Between the piers are three vertical panels of *jali* work, the two upper courses being pierced and the lower not cut quite through. Each centre bay contains four horizontal panels, or twelve in all, and each side bay three horizontal panels or nine in all. A doorway is set in the centre of the south side and is in width and height that of two panels. Above the door is an arch with pierced work between it and the lintel, which latter is supported by small corbels of Hindu design. In the spandrels of the arch are bosses. On the tops of the piers, which are square at the bases and for a foot below the capitals, otherwise octagonal with simple carved designs thereon, are corbel capitals. Above again are projecting arms, on the wall ends of which are lintels which carry the projecting eaves. Lintels also rest on the capitals of the piers and carry the superwalling or parapet. A couple of carved courses run round above the eaves course, and above them are simple pointed merlons, which serve as a facing to the walling behind. The whole is capped with an almost plain coping. The interior walls are very similar to the exterior, except that in the centre bay of the west side a mihrab is set and here the panels are unpierced, and that all round the lower course, of what are panels outside, a kind of arcaded design is executed, which is only broken by piers, mihrab and doorway. Capitals similar to those outside are set on the piers and they carry beams, which cut off the corners of the building and form an octagon. The successive courses above form sixteen, thirty-two and circular plans. Above the third circular course the dome has disappeared. The tombs of the saints are like hundreds of others that are scattered about the place and consist of carved stone slabs on rather *kutcha* platforms.

121. The old *well* within the fort should be kept in repair and vegetation should be removed from its walls. The *two temples* in the fort are unworthy of notice from a conservation point of view, as are also in my opinion the *kutcherry* and other buildings of moderate antiquity. I consider that the *Nagina Mahal* or Cameo pavilion is past repair. The upper domed part at present looks fairly stable, but the wall, on which one side stands, is very bad and would have to be entirely re-built, which might very possibly upset the equilibrium of the superstructure. The whole building is in a very ruinous condition, and I think it would cost far more than the building is worth to set it in proper order. It must at one time have been a very pretty little structure with pillared porches on the north and east sides, and a wide projecting balcony on corbels on the south and west sides. The central domed part is also carried on columns, twelve in all, the corner ones being made up of four columns joined together and the intermediate columns of two joined together. Above this part of the structure is another chamber with columns and *jali* work screens between. The *chajja* round this room is supported with carved struts somewhat like those on the tomb of *Shaikh Salim Chishti* at *Fatehpur Sikri*, near Agra. A simple dome crowns this central portion; the roofs the porches are flat. The porches are very ruinous and are likely to become worse very shortly. Below the porches and central part, or at the level the south-east part, were chambers; only the south-east one now remains intact. There were probably steps up to the first or main floor on the north side, but all signs of them have now disappeared. There are numbers of *Sati* stones scattered about all over the place outside the town. The Patwari informed me that he had found 64, of which the oldest dates back to 1477. The village also posseses a stone *mosque* and an *Idgar* dating from Aurangzeb's reign. The *Jain temples*, of which there are several, are of no interest. The *Barabazar* is rather picturesque, all the buildings having in front of them two-storied verandahs carried on stone columns.

122. **Rahatgarh.**—This fort is of greater interest for its picturesque than for its architectural qualities. It is situated on a high cliff overlooking the little river Bina, from which side it must have been practically

unassailable, but the other sides must have been fairly easy to make an assault upon. The buildings. which are constructed with rubble and plaster, are of the Bengali type. The principal structure within the fort is the *Moti Mahal*, but the oldest in my opinion is the *Badal Mahal*, which does not appear to have been entirely completed. It is a curious building, being very long and narrow, with a large entrance doorway in the centre of each side. The upper floor consists of one long room or gallery running the whole length of the building. Other buildings are *Nawab Unus Khan's Mahal*, which is entirely uninteresting, the *Palace* of *Sai Data Ghulam Ali Shah*, which is very ruinous, the same person's tomb, which is in fair order, a tank and near it the *tomb of the Nawabs*, which contains one female and two male graves ; there is also a five arched *mosque* in connection with this tomb, which is in moderate order ; lastly there is near the tank a building, which looks like a temple, but is really a *tomb* that of one *Haji Ratan*—a saint, who was much reverenced by Hindus and Muhammadans alike.

123. At the north-west corner of the outer wall, which enclosed the village in the old days, is a rather nice little *Mahadeo Temple.* It was erected by Lala Lil Sakhram about 150 years' ago during the time of the Nawabs and it is still in good order. The temple is faced with dressed stone and is the best built building, in my opinion, in Rahatgarh. It is no longer cared for by the people, though worship is still carried on in it. I think. therefore, as it is a deserving building, it should be looked after by Government.

124. **Rehli.**—The small fort here is a *kutcha* built affair and in a ruinous condition, at least all the buildings inside are ruined, the exterior walls being still fairly complete. Near the fort is a small temple called the *Sun Temple.* It is almost entirely constructed with old sculptured stone work said to have been brought from *Borha*, almost twenty miles distant. There is an old sculptured stone doorway built into the entrance *gateway* of the School. I was informed that it had been taken from the fort at Garhapura. ThoughI have not seen the fort I doubt its being as ancient as this doorway, and consider that the stone must have been brought from some other place.

125. **Temple of Tikli Toria, or Tikli Taria.**—This temple stands on an isolated hill about three miles from Rehli. From below it looks an imposing structure, but a closer inspection proves it to be quite a modern building and of no architectural value whatever. It is in moderate repair, though to preserve it works are required. It is not, however, an object, on which public funds should be expended.

126. **Saugor—The Fort**—which is of no great antiquity is in good order. It is now used as the Police Training School and is well looked after by the authorities. In the compound of what is known as the Artillery Bungalow are four small kiosks, constructed with old carved and sculptured stones. The stones have been collected from many ruins of Hindu or Jain temples. These kiosks are now themselves getting into a dilapidated state. I have, therefore, recommended that in order to preserve the sculptures, etc., which in many instances are quite good, the kiosks shall be taken over by Government and be repaired.

Yeotmal District.

127. **Lohara—Temple at**—I have written a Conservation Note, in which I have suggested a few repairs to this little temple. The structure is fairly complete, the upper part of the *mandapa* roof is the only part of any consequence that is missing. It is of the Hemadpanthi style. On its south side is a small tank in moderate repair. The temple measures about 35 feet by 16 feet and consists of a small shrine with a *mandapa* in front with four pillars in the middle. There is no sculpture on the building.

128. **Yeotmal—Temple at**—On my visit I found that extensive additions were in course of construction in front (east) of the temple. This new

building will probably blot out all the interesting parts. The exterior of the original temple, which is of the Hemadpanthi type, is uninteresting, but the interior of the *mandapa* is rather nice. Its sides have been blocked up, and altogether the temple has rather suffered from the hands of the modern builder. It had better be left to the people, that they may do what they like with it. There were plenty of other examples of this kind of temple, so the sacrifice of one will not much matter.

J. F. BLAKISTON.

CHAPTER II.

THE season 1912-13 was made memorable in the Archæological Department in general and the Eastern Circle in particular by the announcement of an offer by Mr. Ratan Tata of Bombay to assist the Government of India in its work of archæological exploration. Mr. Tata was desirous of exploring, at his own expense, but through the agency of an officer of this Department, some one of the more important and promising buried sites of India, on conditions agreed upon by Mr. Tata and the Government of India. The site selected for the purpose was the ancient Mauryan capital of Pātaliputra, the modern Patna, and the work was accordingly entrusted to the Superintendent in the Eastern Circle. Very little really is known of the topography of the ancient city, and the few ideas on the subject which do exist are largely matters of dispute. But definite traces of very early occupation had been recovered in certain preliminary investigations carried out by Colonel Waddell, Mr. P. C. Mukherji, and others some years ago, and these served as a basis in determining the conduct of the first season's work. Dr. Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology, was good enough to pay a visit to Patna early in December 1912 for the purpose of going into the question with me on the spot and giving me the benefit of his personal guidance. The spots selected for the commencement of the work were two, that portion of the area now known as Kumrahar, where Colonel Waddell had found fragments of what seemed to be an Asokan column, and the Bulandi Bagh, a little north-west of the Kumrahar site, on the north of the railway line. As soon as these points were determined and the consent of the Government of Bihar and Orissa was obtained, the work was taken in hand, somewhat in advance of the final termination of the negotiations between Mr. Tata and the Government. For this reason the work was at first restricted to the Kumrahar site, and the cost for a few weeks defrayed out of the Budget grant for excavations in the office of the Eastern Circle. The sum so expended amounted to Rs. 4,952-0-6, the remaining expenditure of the year, Rs. 15,000, being met by Mr. Tata himself. The work at Kumrahar was begun on the January 6th, 1913, after arrangements had been made with the landowners by Mr. Weston, the Collector of Patna, and at the Bulandi Bagh four weeks later, or on February 3rd to be exact, and was continued at both sites until the 14th May.

The Bulandi Bagh, however, is a very large site, (our main trial trench, led from north to south through the middle of the plot, measured nearly 900 feet long) and the later date at which we began the work here, as well as the fact that from time to time I was obliged to withdraw the labourers from this site for particularly urgent works at Kumrahar, resulted in our not reaching any very satisfactory depth here in the season under review. It was at this site that Colonel Waddell found the very valuable stone capital which now lies in the Commissioner's garden at Bankipore, and we had accordingly hoped to uncover here the remains of some large and stately Mauryan building. This hope has, however, not been realized up to date. But since we have only reached the Mauryan level in one or two trial pits, it is far too early to assert that no structural remains exist here. The portion of the site which we have explored is but a fraction of the whole, and it is hoped that further exploration will yet lead to satisfactory results. Any detailed report on the work here, however, would be premature at the present moment.

At the Kumrahar site, on the other hand, we have succeeded in definitely locating a vast pillared hall of Mauryan date (3rd century B.C.) which is believed to be the oldest structure, apart from stupas, yet found in India, with the exception of a Mauryan Chaitya hall found at Sanchi by Dr. Marshall in the month preceding the discovery at Kumrahar. Dr. Waddell had inferred from the fragments disclosed by his operations at Kumrahar, that this particular tract marked the spot where had been erected that one of the two historically evidenced Asokan pillars which Hiuen Thsang calls the Nili

column. But it very soon became apparent in the course of our work that such polished stone fragments as we met with could not all have formed part of a single pillar. A building of some sort had to be predicated, but its nature and original position were not easy to determine. The discovery of three piles of stone fragments in one straight line at distances of fifteen feet from centre to centre finally gave us our clue to the whole. Trial pits dug at similar distances in all directions disclosed other similar piles of pillar fragments, and the existence at the site of a large pillared hall was established. This discovery was made on the 7th of February, just one month after the inception of the work, and the rest of the season was devoted to tracing the extent of the building and to recovering its ground plan as far as time allowed. The result up to date is the location of 8 rows of 10 columns each, the columns being all 15 feet apart. But it is probable that this is not the full extent of the building even yet, and an exact determination of its size is therefore impossible until the work can be continued next season. It is, however, abundantly clear even now that the hall was one of exceptional magnitude and magnificence, and it is hoped that the recovery of its ground plan will add definitely to our knowledge of early architecture in India. Such indications as at present exist would seem perhaps to point in the direction of a closer connection between Persepolis and ancient India in the field of architecture than has hitherto been demonstrable, but it is too early yet to speak with any certainty on the point. The mere fact, however, that the remains at Kumrahar give reasonable promise of throwing light on the question of architectural origins in India invests them with no little added interest.

The most remarkable feature of the pillared hall demanding notice at this time is the fact that, generally speaking, the building has disappeared. Ordinarily, of course, one would suppose in these circumstances there would be nothing left to excavate, and nothing to be gained by the further exploration of the site. But by a very remarkable combination of circumstances this does not prove to be the case at Kumrahar. Indeed, the fact as such had added immensely, not alone to the difficulty of the excavation, but also to its interest. Instead of the simple uncovering of solid tangible remains *in situ*, the work has consisted primarily in the accumulation of subtle evidences, fitting them into a consecutive series, and interpreting them logically and consistently. It has meant the unravelling of one of the most singular and, at first, baffling of archæological mysteries, and the work has therefore possessed a fascination all its own which it would be impossible for me to exaggerate. Fortunately there appears to be every reason to anticipate that as the work progresses we shall little by little recover all essential details of the original structure and be able to restore it on paper (with the possible exception of the roof) with entire accuracy. Thus from an archæological point of view the actual loss involved in the otherwise startling fact of the disappearance of the building becomes very much less than might have been expected. As far as architectural *data* are concerned, it promises to make really very little difference, while as regards sculptural and inscriptional material, the fragments we have recovered this season justify the hope that substantial finds may yet be made.

The present report is not the place for me to unfold in detail the truly wonderful story written in ashes and *débris* at Kumrahar. The systematic tabulation of the evidences, their ordering in a chronological and logical sequence, and their interpretation step by step into one consistent and harmonious whole must await the appearance of the Director-General of Archæology's Annual for 1912-13, where alone the necessary diagrams and illustrations can be given to make the details intelligible. Here all that I can do is to give the main outlines of the story as I read it, without attempting to justify my conclusions at every step It is believed, however, that the justification for the conclusions here outlined will be abundantly clear as soon as the evidences can be presented in proper form.

For the present, therefore, the story may be given in brief as follows. Some time about the middle of the third century before our era, Asoka Maury a erected at Kumrahar, presumably as one of many buildings of his palace enclosure, a stately hall of near a hundred columns. These columns

were polished monoliths, some 3 feet 6 inches in diameter at base, and certainly not less than 20 feet in height. They were made of Chunar sandstone, and we may suppose were carried down the river to their destination. They were erected without pedestals or socket holes of any kind, and stood free on either the wooden floor of the hall or on square platforms of logs, laid for the purpose, at intervals. So far as is at present known there was no attempt at any variation in the position of these columns. They were placed in rows fifteen feet apart at distances of fifteen feet within the rows, the alignment being east and west. The resulting ground plan thus becomes quite unlike that of any other known monument of really early age in India. There is, however, a pronounced similarity in essential features with the famous Hall of a Hundred columns at Persepolis, and this together with certain other established points of similarity would seem at present to indicate a probable connection between the two. The columns within the body of the Hall appear to have borne surrounding girdles cut in the actual monolith at a point some five feet above the base, and attached to the main shaft by means of four projections from it, one on each side of the column. The pillars along the edges of the Hall, seem not to have had these encircling girdles, and may moreover have been themselves of smaller diameter than the others, but the point has not been finally established. The superstructure of this building was composed of heavy logs of sal wood, which appear to have rested directly on the columns without the intervention of stone capitals, and to have been held in position by heavy round bars or bolts of metal, presumably copper, which penetrated the stone columns at top to a depth of nearly one foot. The timbers were themselves fastened together by extraordinarily large and massive nails of iron, six to eight inches or more in length. The plinth and floor were of wood, the level of the latter being in general some 17 feet below the modern surface of the soil. What the roof of the building looked like can at present only be inferred from the façades of certain of the oldest of the cave temples, but it is possible, from available evidences, that it was decorated with the *motif* of the Buddhist rail carried out in stone on a small scale purely as architectural decoration. The floor level must, of course, have risen at least a little above the level of the surrounding ground, and there were presumably steps giving access to this floor on one or more sides ; but these are points which as yet await determination. However this may have been, the Hall as sketched above must have been a singularly vast and stately structure, the dignity and solemnity of which can be most readily appreciated by comparing the interior of the similar structure at Persepolis as shown in Plate IX of Part III of Dieulafoy's great work on *l'Art Antique de la Perse*. What the exact nature or purpose of the structure was, is not yet ascertained, but it is certain that its ornamentation was of a religious nature and that it contained works of Buddhist figural sculpture whose numbers were augmented from time to time over a period of some centuries. That interest in the building was not wholly local or confined to the period of its erection is also clear from the existence of at least one very large and inferentially elaborate Bodhisattva statue from Mathura, which is to be assigned most probably to about the dawn of the Christian era or a little later. It thus becomes evident that the building remained in use and was the seat of dignified and cultured occupation for some centuries. Then, at a point of time which cannot be determined with accuracy, but which may be put down provisionally as in the earliest centuries of our era, the building, standing as it was, was flooded. How long this flood continued it is impossible to say. It may not have been very long, but it sufficed to drop some eight or nine feet of silt all over the level of the floor. In the course of this silting process, however, and at a time when some three feet only or about one-third of the total deposit had been dropped, one at least of the monolithic columns, being apparently weakened in its foundations by the flood, fell over and dropped to a semi-reclining position with the upper end of its broken shaft as near the floor as the then accumulated silt allowed it to fall, but still some three feet or more above it. The rest of the columns remained in an upright position and continued to support the partially ruined superstructure for an indefinite period. Indeed it is possible that the building again came into restricted use after the subsidence of the flood, the top of the silt in this

case having then done duty as a floor. This would explain a good deal that is otherwise puzzling at the site, and would seem to be probably true, although I do not know that it can as yet be said to be established. But however that may have been, the final destruction of the building was due to a fire, which was certainly subsequent to the flood, and which appears to have taken place about the 5th century. This fire must have been a tremendous conflagration, for it almost totally consumed the entire wooden superstructure of the building and deposited a solid layer of ashes of considerable thickness over the entire area the roof had originally covered. At the same time its heat led to the expansion of the copper bolts which served to affix the timbers to the stone columns, and as these bolts were deeply sunk in the latter, their expansion sufficed to split these columns into innumerable fragments which dropped to the nearest point of the surface to their original position. Notice, however, that it was only the upper halves of these columns which were exposed to the fury of the fire. The lower eight or nine feet of the shafts were, of course, buried in the enveloping silt and were in this way both saved from breakage and held in an upright position. After the fire, therefore, the appearance of the site must have been merely that of a field of ashes, with mounds or heaps of ash and broken stone fragments at intervals of fifteen feet, or piled about the buried and still standing stumps of the pillars underground. Of course it must have been inevitable that some, if not all, of these stumps projected their broken upper ends above the accumulated *débris* at that time, for it is inconceivable that the fire should have broken them all of uniformly flush with the then surface of the ground. These projecting stumps evidently interfered with the further utilization of the site, and as this was almost immediately desired, the stumps appear to have been forcibly broken off by the next comers, and the ground levelled for further use. Some of the pieces so broken off, or other *disjecta membra*, were furthermore broken into smaller fragments or chips and utilized by the new builders in laying a very rough pavement over a portion of the site. The rest of the tract was covered with brick buildings, wherein none of the old stones were used, and the occupation of the site continued. All this took place in Imperial Gupta times, and at only the shortest of intervals subsequent to the fire. We may date the occurrence with some confidence in either the Vth or the VIth century.

It appears, however, that these Gupta builders were not to escape a very dire and drastic punishment for their slipshod methods and their vandalism. If they had been imbued with the proper reverence for the past and had made an archæological clearance of the site then in the VIth century, instead of roughly levelling it over for utilitarian purposes; or even if they had been more thorough-going vandals, and had exploited the site as a quarry and removed the still standing columns, all might have gone well with them. But they did neither. The result was the following. In course of time the wooden floor on which alone the upright columns rested, decayed. At the same time the level of the subsoil water rose. Thus not only were these columns deprived of their natural support, but the soil directly underneath them was rendered far too soft to offer any real resistance to them. They consequently began to sink. At first, when their whole length was imbedded in the relatively dry silt above the subsoil water, this clay must have exerted considerable pressure of friction along their shafts or sides and their downward progress must have been slow. But this pressure, of course, decreased as more and more of the length of each column passed down into the saturated and comparatively unresisting subsoil, until it finally ceased altogether, when ultimately the top of the vertical shaft sank below the level of the original floor and the whole length of the column entered the soft clay underneath. Below this point the pressure of the earth must have been trifling compared to what it was originally or compared to the great weight of the monolith, concentrated as this was on the narrow circle of the column's base, and from this time onward the descent of the columns must have been, relatively speaking, rapid. But as regards the Gupta buildings, the consequences in most cases were fatal. As the upright columns sank, they of course left vertical circular holes in the dry silt between the original Mauryan floor and the stratum of ashes just below the Gupta buildings. As the dry clay of this silt presented no sufficient lateral

thrust to fill these cavities from the sides, they naturally filled from above. That is to say, the ashes and stone fragments which had lain piled over and around the top of each upright shaft just after the fire, proceeded to sink down into the round hole left by the descending column, and along with them went also the brick walls built by the Guptas whenever these happened to cross one of the vertical shafts. The result was of course the ruin of the Gupta structures, and seemingly the final abandonment of the site, until modern Muhammadan times at any rate. The locality may well have been looked upon with superstitious dread, for the, to them, unaccountable disappearance of their walls all over the place must have been considerable of a shock as well as a mystery to the Guptas or their descendants, and it is not strange that they avoided the place thereafter. At all events the site was certainly not occupied from the time when these Gupta houses collapsed until quite a recent period, and then only very sparingly.

But although it is thus possible to re-write the tragedy of Kumrahar with considerable detail and with tolerable certainty as regards the main events of the history, there are nevertheless a good many points remaining to be settled. As was noted above, the full extent of the pillared hall has not yet been finally ascertained. There are reasons for expecting two further columns at the western end of each of the rows now known, and similar reasons for expecting another row on the north. Some definite trace of the original plinth of the Asokan building remains to be found. The orientation of the building is not yet determined. Neither is its identity or original purpose known. And still other questions besides these await their answers. But of all the many problems at Kumrahar the most interesting and important, at the present moment, remains to be mentioned.

Just south of the eighth or southern row of columns in the pillared hall we have found a remarkble series of long wooden platforms. These measure 30′ × 6′ × 4½′ in height, and are composed of 30-foot Sâl logs in wonderful preservation. The platforms are seven in all, so far as is at present known, but in all probability the number will be augmented as soon as we can examine the area immediately to the west of the known series. It would be out of place here to enter upon either a detailed description of these singular structures, or a discussion in detail of the problems they raise. Their purpose is wholly undetermined up to the moment of writing, and must, I fear, remain so until their complete number is known and their relation to the pillared hall. The most probable explanation that has as yet been suggested for them is that they were mere foundations for one or, more probably, two specially large and heavy columns each. This theory would square with many of the ascertained facts in regard to them very well, and is of course further recommended by its simplicity and manifest reasonableness. But there are unfortunately pertinent objections to it (among them the most prominent perhaps being the fact that two of the seven are not properly placed for that purpose) and thus no final solution of the problem is now possible. But whatever they were, whether foundations or pre-Asokan altars, or, as the general public appears to think, landing stages for pleasure barges in some Venetian garden of the Mauryan palace (a theory which to my mind has nothing whatever to recommend it beyond the curious fact that it seems to have appealed to the great majority of visitors), these massive platforms as they lie there 20 feet and more below the modern surface, are remarkable and impressive monuments. They seem invested with a singular solemnity, and suffice to impress the beholder with a truer idea of the magnitude of the ancient building than is to be gained anywhere else in the area as yet excavated.

The minor finds of the season at Kumrahar need not be dicussed at any length in this place. They are more promising and significant than they are numerous. Most prominent among them may be mentioned the only large column which is referred to above as having fallen in the course of the flood and thus escaped the fate of sinking which overtook the others. The shaft is not complete. It has lost its upper portion, and now measures 14′—3″; but the portion preserved to us is intact and sheds a flood of light upon the form and fashion of the pillars in this hall. The bottom is specially interesting for the number of mason's-marks it bears, and it is noteworthy

that one of these is strongly reminiscent of, although not quite inentical with, a similar mason's mark at Persepolis. Another find of promise is a small fragment of sandstone polished very highly on both sides and beautifully fluted on one face. Another is a smooth slab of bluish stone on which is incised a particularly good conventionalized figure of the Triratna, the trident with the wheel of the law underneath. One fragment has also been recovered of the inscription which found place below this symbol. This shows three *aksharas* only, *va da* and the numeral 6, and of course is not susceptible of translation. The fragment, though, is of quite exceptional interest in that by a curious accident the surface has weathered in such fashion as to make it at first sight doubtful whether the writing is Brahmi or Kharoshthī! It is undoubtedly the former, but it would presumably be difficult to find in India any other epigraph where the question could for a moment arise. Mention has already been made of the single fragment we have of Mathurā sculpture. The piece is a small one, but the curiously mottled texture of the stone is unmistakable. The portion of the whole represented is the breast of a Bodhisattva, showing the end of the well-known necklace with *makara* clasp. The size of the latter can only indicate that the image was a very large one, and from the workmanship of our small temple we may reasonably infer a very well executed one. It is most regrettable that the remainder of the image has not been found. But there is every reason to hope that it will yet be recovered. Another bit of sculpture to be mentioned here is the head of a Buddha figure in light coloured stone unlike any of the other fragments. The hair is arranged in the little curly locks of the canon, and the ears show the well known elongation. Evidently the execution was careful and reverent, but unfortunately the face has been broken off and no judgment as to date or æsthetic value is therefore possible. This head, I may note, was found deep beneath the surface of the tank which adjoins the pillared hall on the north, just a little above a rough pavement of large ancient bricks which was partly uncovered in a trial trench. It thus becomes possible that the depression now called the Kalu *tank* was originally nothing more than a courtyard of our pillared hall; but the point has not been finally determined. In addition to these, a considerable number of terracottas of the usual type were found. These are mostly of Gupta date and of inferior workmanship, although isolated examples of higher class and earlier manufacture have been met with. A certain amount of pottery also was recovered, notably some fine unbroken jars from a curious pit among the seven platforms and at the level of their base, whose possibilities cannot be discussed in this report. If the pit is, as seems probable, contemporaneous with the platforms, these jars are of great antiquity and no small value as they are in almost perfect preservation. But of all the minor finds perhaps the seals and the coins are the most interesting. The former number eighteen, and range over eight or nine centuries in date, testifying to the long occupation of the site, despite its varied vicissitudes. An unusual percentage of these seals, it would also be noted, are more strictly speaking matrices. Among these is one of special interest because of its extreme primitiveness. It comes from a depth of 18 feet, and shows no written characters, only a trio of very archaic symbols. Its lack of a legend deprives it of historical importance, but it is an interesting document for the as yet unwritten history of of Indian gems and signets, as it may confidently be assigned to a period not later than the third century B.C. Seals of this age, particularly matrices, are by no means numerous in India. Another interesting seal is that of a certain Gōpāla who must have lived under the Sunga kings or their immediate successors. The language is Prākrit, as the form reads *gōpālasa* instead of Sanskrit *gōpālasya*, and this fact, as well as the form of the *aksharas*, points to its early date. The important point in regard to it, however, is the size and shape and general style of the signet, as it is perhaps the earliest example known of the type which later became so common and which bears such a curious resemblance to the seals now used in the present day Government of India. The actual arrangement of symbols and *aksharas*, though, is unusual for any period, as the four corners and the centre are given to the former and the latter occur only at the centre of each side. The majority of the seals are of Gupta date and call for no individual mention at this point.

As regards the coins recovered at Kumrahar, the number and variety were extraordinary considering the comparatively small amount of square area we were able to explore owing to the depth to which we are obliged to dig. They number 69 in all, and range from the time of the early punch-marked and primitive anonymous cast coins to that of Shāh'Alam Bādshāh—not, however, without a wide gap between the Guptas and the Muhammadans. Among the earlier coins I may mention in particular an example of the primitive coinage of Kosam, probably 2nd century B.C., which is believed to be unique. Certain coins of the Mitra dynasty also occur, notably one of Indramitra. Kanishka even is represented by at least two copper coins of the Vāyu type, while anonymous tribal coins of the "elephant and chaitya" variety are fairly numerous. Of the Gupta kings, curiously enough, only one is represented, Chandragupta II Vikramāditya, 375-413 A.D. Of his rare copper coinage we have two duplicate specimens, both in a phenomenally good state of preservation. As a rule the copper coins of this prince are both few and very poor, but both our specimens, as regards the legend especially, are in mint condition. The stratification of all our coin finds, however, is confused, and no argument based on it alone would be tenable. The occurrence in the Bulandi Bagh of a well preserved coin of "*Leopold, Roi des Belges*, will illustrate the danger that lurks in numismatic evidence. The existence of Kanishka's coins at Pāṭaliputra is, however, a point of definite interest.

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